FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 220 *12 November 1980*

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LIMITATION OF NUCLEAR ARMAMENTS IN EUROPE TALKS HELD

LD111434 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Geneva, 11 Nov, TASS--The delegations of the Soviet Union and the United States at the talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe had a meeting here today.

IZVESTIYA CITED ON IMPORTANCE OF DISARMAMENT ACTION WEEK

LD032320 Moscow TASS in English 2123 GMT 3 Nov 80

["Disarmament Is the Demand of Time"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Nov, TASS--"The success of the week of action for disarmament shows that broad circles of the international public are becoming increasingly aware that there is no alternative to detente." IZVESTIYA writes, summing up the results of the action week. "The week has been a useful contribution to the cause of peace. There is no doubt that it will help enlist all peace forces to ever more resolute struggle against war danger threatening mankind," the newspaper writes.

"The action week that was held on the decision of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament and the World Peace Council is a new important stage in the activity of peace champions. It rallied broad circles of the international public around the main problem of our time, the struggle to avert a new world war."

"Hundreds of meetings and demonstrations that were held these days in dozens of European, Asian, African countries and countries in the American Continent [as received] had the unprecedented number of participants."

"The steady and persistent peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community received broad international recognition," IZVESTIYA writes.

"Soviet people who took an active part in the action week for disarmament have the right to be proud of the fact that the USSR has been making invariably and consistently constructive proposals aimed at ridding mankind of the threat of nuclear disaster and at the consolidation of the mainstays of peace. The Soviet Union made over 100 concrete initiatives that were submitted by the USSR to the United Nations since 1946 and that refer to concrete measures whose aim is to put blocks on the road of warmongers and to ensure international security."

"It is characteristic that in the spotlight of the present session of the United Nations General Assembly is the memorandum of the Soviet Union 'For Peace and Disarmament, for Guarantees of International Security', the Soviet proposal to conclude a world treaty of nonuse of force in international relations, on announcing a yearlong moratorium on any nuclear explosions and a number of other proposals. These Soviet initiatives receive a warm support of representatives of all peaceful states."

ARMY GEN IVANOVSKIY URGES INCREASED VIGILANCE, READINESS

LD101351 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Nov 80 p 2

[Correspondent Maj V. Zhitarenko report: "Meeting With Deputy"]

[Text] Group of Soviet Forces in Germany--A moving discussion of the Soviet people's achievements this year and of the party's plans for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan has taken place at the group headquarters and directorate. The generals and officers were addressed by Army Gen Ye. Ivanovskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. Describing the work of the party Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and of the Fourth Session of the Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, he stressed the immutability of the course of Lenin's party, of improving our people's living standards in every possible way and further boosting the country's economy.

Then, dwelling on the unprecedented intensification of militarist preparations in the United States and the other NATO countries, Army Gen Ye. Ivanovskiy drew attention to the need to increase vigilance, combat readiness and the effectiveness of the training process and to ensure that every serviceman in the group completely fulfills his pledges in the competition for a fitting greeting of the 26th CPSU Congress.

CEMA SEEKS HIGHER EFFICIENCY VIA AUTOMATION, STANDARDIZATION

LD111121 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 45 Signed to Press 3 Nov 80 p 20

[Candidate of Economic Sciences B. Vyazovov article: "The Goal is Increased Production Efficiency: Results of the 97th CEMA Executive Committee Session"]

[Text] Attention at the recent 97th CEMA Executive Committee meeting was focused on questions of developing and deepening international production sharing and specialization stemming from the 34th CEMA session decisions. The resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee orient the council organs primarily toward systematic comprehensive cooperation to create and produce progressive equipment and technology which ensures increased production efficiency and saves fuel, raw material, other material and manpower resources.

Priority Spheres of Specialization and Sharing

The resolutions adopted at the 97th Executive Committee meeting envisage organizing joint development and shared production primarily in a few priority spheres of machine building. The choice of these spheres is explained by the role they play in the CEMA countries' national economy. Thus the automation of production processes based on the use of promising computer facilities, especially minicomputers and microcomuters, is a most important component of scientific and technical progress in all sectors of the national economy. The use of minicomputers and microcomputers in digital program control systems for machine tools, metalworking centers and robot [programmnyy] manipulators makes it possible to increase equipment's shift index. The return on capital increases sharply, while the number of attendant personnel decreases. The automation of control systems of industrial processes makes it possible to obtain additional output from the same capacities, improve output quality and reduce manpower expenditure. The use of systems for automating planning and design work ensures considerably reduced design time, reduced materials-intensiveness in the newly designed articles and facilties and, in operation, substantially reduced electricity and transport expenditure.

Ten years ago the CEMA countries signed an agreement on multilateral international specialization and sharing in developing and producing new computer facilities. Since then 15 types of computers belonging to the Ryad integrated system and about 300 other types of computer facilities have been created. It is planned to approximately double reciprocal deliveries of computer equipment during the next 5-year plan, increasing them to R15 million. An important reserve for cooperation here is the elimination of the duplication that still exists in the development and production of program control systems and the creation of a single standardized element base within the CEMA framework, as envisaged by an Executive Committee decision.

In view of the limited increase in manpower resources in the CEMA countries an acute need is arising for the automation and mechanization of labor-intensive processes, especially low-productivity manual labor. Millions of people are employed in performing transport and warehousing and ancillary operations alone. Many types of facilities for mechanizing and automating this labor are produced by all the CEMA countries, but produced in small series and without standardization. Our countries' need for automatic manipulators (robots) capable of replacing people in performing heavy, monotonous operations is growing rapidly. At the same time there is insufficient coordination in the development of models of industrial robot. The CEMA countries still have no plants specializing in turning out manipulator robots, which are currently produced by a great number of enterprises--as a rule, by the consumers of the equipment themselves. The Executive Committee outlined measures to develop widespread international sharing in developing and producing standardized models of automatic manipulator, and also stacking cranes, automatic and electric loaders and other equipment reducing the use of manual labor.

Minerals extraction is growing in the socialist countries. And the exploitation of deposits by the opencut method is constantly increasing, this being the most economical method. Main pipelines are being constructed rapidly. Powerful quarrying equipment is required for these operations: dump trucks, heavy tractors, powerful bulldozers and pipelayers based on heavy tractors, heavy single-bucket, and also walking and rotary, excavators. With a view to supplying the fuel and raw material sectors more fully with stripping equipment, the Executive Committee instructed CEMA organs to study the question of further pooling the fraternal countries' efforts in this sphere by organizing shared production based on standardized assemblies and parts.

The development and production of machines and equipment ensuring the rational and economical use of fuel and energy are becoming particularly urgent. Suffice it to say that fuel-saving measures cost only 40-50 percent as much as the extraction of an equivalent amount of energy resources. New equipment must replace both industrial processes that are inefficient from the energy viewpoint, and obsolete and wornout equipment with high unit norms for fuel and energy expenditure. The need for energy-saving equipment is growing so fast that the pooling of our countries' scientific and production potential to develop and produce this equipment is becoming an acute necessity. This applies particularly to power industry equipment making it possible to reduce unit fuel expenditure in producing electricity and heat and to make fuller use of secondary energy resources; to chemical and petrochemical equipment making it possible to reduce output energy-intensiveness; to a family of diesel engines of various capacities making it possible to substantially reduce operating fuel consumption and to decrease environmental pollution.

The socialist community countries pay great attention to questions of improving labor productivity and output quality. To resolve this important socioeconomic task it is necessary to modernize the machine-building pool, to organize the production of highly productive precision equipment in the requisite quantities and to expand and strengthen machine building's subassembly base, in particular by developing the production of hydraulic and pneumatic equipment. The only way the CEMA countries can ensure a considerable increase in the output of such equipment while simultaneously substantially improving its technical standard is by relying on their joint scientific and production potential. With a view to improving the conditions for scientific and production cooperation in this sphere, it was deemed necessary to implement measures to unitize and standardize equipmemt and create comprehensive series of hydraulic and pneumatic articles. On the same basis it is planned to develop cooperation in developing, creating and producing systems of machines for the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture and the food industry.

Improvement of Cooperation Mechanism

Of key significance for the development of production specialization and sharing at the present stage are: the multilateral coordination of technical and economic policies for the development of the basic interconnected sectors; the joint compilation of a complex of measures for supplying the countries with the necessary output of a high technical standard; the organization of shared production on the basis of the widespread standardization of units, components and elements. The Executive Committee's decisions regarding the implementation of multilateral sectorial coordination within the CEMA organs are aimed primarily at the successful implementation of the measures of the long-term targeted cooperation programs adopted at the 32d and 33d CEMA sessions.

The 97th Executive Committee meeting examined progress in drafting the very important agreements defining the implementation of the long-term targeted cooperation programs, and it outlined measures for preparing the most important of them for the 35th meeting of the CEMA session. It should be noted that the success of the long-term programs depends to a considerable extent on the development of the technical normative base of cooperation and the degree of unification of specialized and shared output. The Executive Committee approved the plan for the CEMA countries' cooperation in the standardization sphere. The CEMA organs and the CEMA countries' international economic organizations are looking to render more specific the programs for standardization cooperation, in the area of linking them more closely with the production specialization and sharing agreements, and for the creation of a standardized base of units, components and elements for purposes of organizing their shared production.

Exceptionally important significance is attached to the saving and rational use of material resources. Suffice it to say that a 1-percent saving of energy resources throughout the CEMA countries as a whole is equivalent to 24 million tons of ideal fuel. With a view to rendering work within the CEMA framework more purposeful a "complex of measures and proposals for the rational and economical use of material resources" has been drafted, including over 200 measures and proposals for enhancing the efficiency of the utilization of 42 very important types of output.

The implementation of these measures directly benefits the CEMA countries. For instances, the replacement of cupolas in foundries with induction furnaces ensures a reduction of over 20 percent in the metal-intensiveness of cast articles. [paragraph continues]

Currently with the existing scales of the utilization of casting, this method will make it possible to save 1.2-1.8 million tons of pig iron throughout the CEMA countries as a whole in the next 5-year plan. Having examined progress in the fulfillment of the "complex of measures," the Executive Committee defined the main avenues for further work and took steps to enhance the role of the CEMA Cooperation in Material and Technical Supply Department as the organizer of cooperation in saving material resources in all CEMA organs.

The intensification of cooperation in international production sharing also requires new organizational and legal decisions. The Executive Committee meeting spoke of the need to strengthen direct ties among our countries, enterprises, associations and ministries taking part in the sharing and to broaden the agreements on specialization and sharing by defining more precisely in them reciprocal commitments to maintain a high technical standard for specialized output and the material liability for their fulfillment, and also by including in these agreements detailed productions governing scientific and technical cooperation and the development of the corresponding production capacities, and questions of the sale of shared output in third countries.

The Executive Committee meeting noted that an essential condition of the successful development of production cooperation and scientific and technical cooperation is the constant improvement of its economic machinery, in particular of the plan-based instruments of integration.

The decisions adopted by the 34th CEMA session and the additional measures elaborated on their basis by the Executive Committee comprehensively embrace questions of the development of international production sharing and specialization and define to a considerable degree the main avenues of cooperation in this sphere for the forthcoming decade.

CONFERENCE ON SECURITY, COOPERATION IN EUROPE OPENS

Arms Reduction, Main Goal

LD102339 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Our commentator Viktor Maksimov makes these observations in view of the coming Madrid meeting of countries signatories to the Helsinki accords:

The meeting is provided by the Final Act signed by 35 countries in Helsinki. It is convened firstly to hold an exchange of opinions about the implementation of the Helsinki accords and, secondly, to work out practical measures to strengthen relaxation and promote cooperation among the participants in the all-European conference.

The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community have this very aim. They are going to Madrid with an extensive program of measures to further the all-European process that started in Helsinki. They intend to draw the attention of the meeting to questions of easing tension in the military sphere. That is quite logical. No other place on earth is so saturated with arms and armaments as Europe. If a conflict involving the use of mass destruction weapons breaks out in Europe, it will inevitably affect the whole world.

Lately Washington has been openly staking on a nuclear holocaust. In a report to Congress the chief of the Pentagon, Harold Brown, openly said that the strategy of the United States and NATO provides for a possible first strike use of nuclear arms if it's necessary. The NATO decision to deploy 600 new American nuclear missiles in West Europe serves preparations for such a war. This is a very dangerous decision. It makes especially topical the proposal of the Warsaw treaty countries to convene a conference on military relaxation and on disarmament in Europe.

The socialist countries feel that the procedure, time and place of such a conference could be agreed upon in Madrid. But that's not all. The socialist community nations intend to work for a concrete understanding on all parts of the Final Act in Madrid. That concerns greater cooperation in economy, science, technology and humanitarian spheres. And only forces not interested in the success of the Madrid meeting can claim that the Soviet Union and its allies intend to evade the discussion of these questions.

Of course, the success of the Madrid meeting will depend on the constructiveness of the atmosphere and the determination of the participants to abstain from action leading to political confrontation. That is the appeal voiced by participants in a recent session of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. The socialist countries are ready to make their constructive contribution to reaching positive understandings at the Madrid forum. That is a principled stand directed into the future.

As President Brezhnev stressed last week, the Soviet Union will remain loyal to its peaceful foreign policy. It will resolutely struggle against the arms race and military adventures, for mutually beneficial cooperation between all countries.

Delays in Agenda Cited

LD111328 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Madrid, 11 Nov, TASS--A session of the preparatory meeting of representatives of the states, parties to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, has opened in the capital of Spain, at the Palace of Congresses. They will continue the discussion of the agenda and questions of organizing the work of the main meeting which, in accordance with the agreement reached in Belgrade in 1977, is due to open today.

The delays in the work of the preparatory meeting, which has been continuing in Madrid for more than nine weeks, were caused by the stand of a number of NATO member-countries, which is at variance with the spirit and the letter of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference.

Hopes are expressed at circles of the participants in the meeting that if the above-mentioned countries display a constructive approach, the agenda will, in the final account, be elaborated and the participants in the main meeting will start discharging their mission.

Conference on Detente Needed

LD120700 Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Madrid, 12 Nov, TASS--TASS special correspondents Vladimir Goncharov, Anatoliy Medvedenko and Sergey Muravyov report:

The main meeting of representatives of 35 states, parties to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, opened in the capital of Spain today. The head of the Soviet delegation is Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Leonid Ilichev. The aim of the Madrid forum--and it was specified as far back as in 1975 by the Final Act of the Helsinki conference--is to exchange opinions on implementation of the provisions of that historical document, and also improvement of relations between states, consolidation of security, and development of cooperation in Europe, further progress of the process of detente.

Welcoming the participants in the Madrid meeting, the Foreign Minister of Spain Jose Pedro Perez Llorca wished successful work to the Madrid forum and expressed the hope that the meeting would yield postive results and elaborate decisions that would promote stronger cooperation on the European Continent.

The very fact that the Madrid meeting has opened is a significant and positive event in the present-day complicated international situation.

Yet quite recently demands were voiced in a number of Western countries that such a meeting be cancelled or postponed. The preparatory stage of the meeting was also not at all easy. Discussed at preparatory stage were the agenda and the procedure of the work of the main forum.

The forces, which stand for such a meeting, have triumphed as a result of strenuous diplomatic efforts, this undoubtedly reflecting the will of the public, the peoples of the countries--parties to the Helsinki conference.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries advocate that the Madrid meeting should be held in a businesslike, constructive spirit, that it should elaborate accords on further practical steps in all main directions of consolidation of security and peaceful cooperation. Adoption at the meeting of the decision that conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe be held would be of great significance. Advancing such an initiative the socialist states simultaneously express readiness to consider the proposals and ideas put forward by France, Finland, Sweden and some other countries. If the Madrid meeting adopts the decision on convocation of such a conference in a not far off future, that alone would be a major success of the meeting.

In Madrid it is necessary to ensure a balanced advance forward in all main sections of the Final Act, pertaining, along with problems of economy and military detente, also to questions of culture, education, contacts between people and other issues. This is the opinion of representatives of socialist and a number of neutral and some other countries. Such an advance is, certainly, possible only provided that all the participants in the meeting are guided by good will, by the striving for relaxation of international tension and for mutually-beneficial cooperation.

Success of the Madrid meeting would befittingly mark the first 5-year period since the completion of the Helsinki all-European conference which adopted the historical Final Act, which is retaining nowadays its vivifying and lasting significance for the destinies of peace in Europe.

Exiles Plan 'Parallel Madrid'

DW111553 Bonn DIE WELT in German 11 Nov 80 p 5

[Article by Soviet writer and exiled civil rights advocate Vladimir Maksimov: "'Peace or Capitulation' Is the Alternative, not 'Peace or War'"]

[Text] The climate surrounding the Madrid CSCE followup conference is typical of the political and moral relativism of our contemporary world. It is hard to talk about the ideals and values of democratic civilization if the principles of security and cooperation in Europe are stipulated in the capital of such an "independent" country as Finland. If the summit conference of the nonaligned states is held in such a "neutral" country as Cuba, and if the Olympic Games "in the name of peace and cooperation between the peoples" are held in such a "pacifist" country as the Soviet Union. All we needed to do was hold a world-encompassing symposium on human rights with the cannibals--and we might as well draw a final line immediately under the history of human civilization.

The final option that offers itself to us in connection with the Madrid conference could be all the more important--namely, trying to prevent a general decline into one-sided capitulation the result of which could ultimately only be a world war. History has taught us that a "work of peace" in the style of Munich in 1938 cannot have any other result.

By accepting the cunning alternative of "peace or war" imposed on us by the East we disarm ourselves. In reality the alternative is entirely different, namely, "peace or capitulation". We can obtain real peace only if we reject capituation.

Proceeding from this finding the Russian civil rights advocates in close cooperation with their colleagues from Eastern Europe have mapped out the tactics and strategy of a "parallel Madrid".

It seems to me that we must primarily and strictly abide by the agenda of the official conference and the concomitant problems. The objective must be in the course of the work to emphasize a constructive program for the lively implementation of the principles of the Final Act of Helsinki.

Our preparatory meeting to the Madrid conference was held in Bonn from 27 to 29 October, organized by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation. At this meeting we agreed with our friends from Eastern Europe to show a position which the human rights movement should adopt for the duration of the CSCE followup conference.

In addition, an information center will start operations in the Spanish capital tomorrow; it has been organized by some societies for the defense of human rights. The New York Freedom House is planning a large-scale and effective program for a "parallel Madrid" with the participation of outstanding representatives of the Russian and East European dissidents: Bukovskiy, Gorbanevskaya, Goma, Grigorenko, Tesar, Kuznetsov, Plyushch, Ginsburg and many others.

By 20 December another information center will be located in a building adjacent to that of the official conference in which all interested persons and organizations can obtain any information concerning the problem of human rights in the Soviet Union and in Eastern Europe. This will also be the place where the center for current aid and actions will start its operations. A center whose mission includes the coordination of all human rights actions. A large-scale photo exhibition compiled by the Italian organization "Movimento Popolare" is intended to show the history of the human rights movement in the East. A number of actions for expounding the goals of our democratic movement is also planned there. Besides, all organizations listed herein have adequate information literature devoted to the problems of human rights.

An event that at first glance will surpass the framework of the Madrid program will be the public statement on the establishment of "international democratic resistance," which is supposed to include the representatives of countries enslaved by totalitarianism. They will be joined, for the first time in the history of our movement, by the democrats of the Third World from Southeast Asia, Africa and Latin America. In this case we assume that the fates of these people are closely linked with European security.

Naturally we must not forget that our work is taking place under the conditions of a country which in the very recent past has freed itself from authoritarian dictatorship. The reactions of the Spanish public to our work, particularly of the leftists, are hard to predict. In this connection the liberal periodical, CAMBIO suggests holding a roundtable conference together with the editors which will appeal to the politically interested readers of this country. Recalling the unfortunately unsuccessful attempt by Solzhenitsyn to appeal to the awareness of the Spanish intellectual, we consider the discussion with the editorial board of this periodical as very important for making the "parallel Madrid" successful. I hope this will be the first and not the last meeting of this kind.

The Russian and East European dissidents are fully aware of the enormous political and financial power they are facing: But we will not fight alone. Our resistance is not mainly of a political but of a moral and personal character. We do not stand on the side of the powerful, but on the side of justice. He who has moral right on his side, also has the right of history or his side.

Soviet misinformation and propaganda is joined by those political trends and persons in the West to whom one can hardly impute cunning or bad intentions. They are full of good will and love for peace. They are prepared at any time in an ecstasy of friendship to unite with Brezhnev or Pol Pot. It is characteristic that with Madrid coming closer, their disarming avowals are being disseminated more and more diligently.

The considerations of today's "realists" concentrate on one point: They say that a sober policy cannot be based on moral romanticism and ethical maximalism. One must take the world as it is. The totalitarian system is naturally bad and inhuman, but it exists and we have no other way out than to accept coexistence. A poor peace is still better than a good quarrel. And in addition--the other side is changing.

The Stalinist "hawks" are gradually being replaced by pragmatists and technocrats, maintain the "realists," who are as much afraid of war as we are. Look at these people, show concern for them and talk to them: They are intelligent people who understand the language of peace, who have a broad political horizon and who tend to political evolution. They are almost like us, there is less and less difference between them and us. Naturally there is a dictatorship, but one must know that the people over there have such historical traditions.

I am prepared to agree to that--but with one restriction: You are right, the differences are not great. They eat human meat--and you eat gravy, you should not forget that, even if it is only for self-preservation.

See you in Madrid.

KONDRASHOV VIEWS REAGAN WIN, STRESSES STRATEGIC ARMS CURBS

LD101203 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by political observer S. Kondrashov: "The United States: On the Election Results"]

[Text] After the many months of the election campaign which began back last year, the elections have finally been held in the United States. And again we are observing a unique division of labor, the voters, by taking part in the ballot or abstaining from it, have given composite [svodnyye] figures for the results. Political observers, investigating these figures, are trying to divine their meaning--the reasons why the Democratic President Jimmy Carter was ousted--and the mandate which the Americans have given the Republican Ronald Reagan in putting him in the White House. It can be said that the figures are more eloquent with respect to the reasons than with respect to the mandate.

Although in the last few days before the elections the forecasters quite consistently predicted a victory for Reagan, its extent was far greater than expected. For comparison let us cite two figures. While Carter beat Ford in 1976 by approximately 1.5 million votes, this time Reagan collected a little over 8 million votes more than Carter. (Some 43.1 million as against 34.8 million). According to U.S. standards this was an impressive majority, especially since it covered virtually the entire country (Reagan won over 40 of the 50 states). Before the elections a great deal was said about the voter's apathy and even about his revulsion for the political process in the United States. Some people predicted that about half the electorate would not take part in the voting, others went even further, asserting that over half would fail to go to the polls. The latter prediction did not come true, but a record number of abstentions for the past few decades was set. According to the official figures 52.3 percent of all Americans with the right to vote did so--84 million. Approximately 76 million did not want to take part in the elections, thereby confirming the opinion regarding their apathy and the crisis of the system reflected in it. Not long before 4 November Louis Harris, an authoritative public opinion poll specialist who has been in the business for over 30 years, called the present elections "the most negatively oriented elections we have ever encountered." The postelection commentaries do not contradict this assessment. The voter was voting against Carter. It was precisely this disillusionment with the incumbent President which helped Reagan to achieve victory. And the impressive nature of this victory is evidence that the disillusionment, as one U.S. television commentator put it, has become "universal."

Carter was elected to the White House 4 years ago on the crest of post-Watergate feelings, promising honesty and quality of leadership and a purge from the filth of political scandals. He was generous in his promises, and the most important of these also concerned reducing unemployment and curbing the inflation alarming the broadest American masses. He even numbered his promises, which ran into hundreds, and this has now enabled his rival to calculate just what has remained unfulfilled.

Indeed, what use are calculations if the American can feel the results of Carter's rule in his pocket, in the stores and on the labor market? Let us recall a widely known fact: 8 million people are still out of work, the level of inflation has almost trebled (from 4.8 percent to 12.7 percent) and consumer prices have risen 50 percent.

The lamentable results of Carter's rule were the focus of Reagan's election campaign. Ending his statement in the television debates with Carter exactly a week before the election with an appeal to the voter, the Republican candidate said: "I think when you make that decision (who to vote for--S.K.) it might be as well for you to ask yourself, are you better off than you were 4 years ago? Is it easier for you to go and buy things in the stores than it was four years ago? Is there more or less unemployment in the country than there was 4 years ago? Is America as respected throughout the world as it was?"

As for foreign policy, here too Carter's record looked like an indictment in the eyes of many voters. Unpredictability, incompetence--these were not the harshest charges leveled against the incumbent President by U.S. observers and U.S. allies, particularly in West Europe. But the element of bellicosity in his unpredictability did nonetheless increase. The further he went the more frequently Carter indulged in saber-rattling thousands of kilometers from the United States, in the Near East and Persian Gulf region, dispatching U.S. naval armadas there.

He wanted thereby to encourage some of his chauvinistically inclined fellow countrymen but, alas, this tactic also failed. Verbally he fought for strategic arms limitation but in fact he overturned any agreement attained in this sphere, and in such a game nothing good can be expected on either the domestic or international political plane. Those who have an approach based on yardsticks tailored to the strategic arms race are assessing incorrectly the present situation in the world. In that sense the political lesson provided by Carter is uniquely instructive.

His term as President is now coming to an end. On 20 January next year Ronald Reagan will be sworn in and take office. In accordance with U.S. political tradition, the transition period from one administration to another lasts for 2.5 months: Consultations take place between the outgoing President and his staff and the incoming president and his staff, and the new cabinet is gradually made up and announced in advance. It can be said that this will be a transition from the political maneuvering of the elections with its specific atmosphere of extremes and exaggerations to the elaboration of the president-elect's practical policy. Observers will also follow this process attentively, trying to understand how the new leader and his aides are interpreting the voters' mandate and the mandate from the influential groups which enjoy the greatest weight in capitalist America.

Of course, in the transition period many questions will arise, including questions on foreign policy, which are of interest to the whole world. The most important naturally include the question of Soviet-U.S. relations, which play such an important part in present-day international life. What can be said right now on this subject?

The Soviet Union has always favored good relations with the United States on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality, noninterference in internal affairs and nondetriment to each other's security. It has not sought and does not seek any one-sided advantages and does not seek military superiority. This is our unaltered, principled stance. It was emphasized in the peace program elaborated by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. It has frequently been set forth in the documents and speeches of the Soviet leaders.

Our course toward normal relations with the United States also remains fully in force now. Of course, we do not forget the differences in our ideologies, social systems, and economic systems and we do not close our eyes to the difficulties in our relations. But all this should to no extent hinder the solution of questions by constructive means. Negotiations, not confrontation--that is the Soviet approach.

The arms race and the need to cure it remains the central problem. The solution of this question depends to an enormous degree on our two countries. Present and future generations will not forgive us if we fail to cope with this problem, and it must be examined primarily on the plane of strategic arms limitation. The Soviet Union and the United States once jointly elaborated a series of systems limiting the arms race, including the nuclear arms race. If our two countries do not do everything possible now to put these systems into motion, if the questions of arms reduction are put off, this will cause irreparable harm to the cause of peace.

Now that a new frontier has been reached in U.S. political life, it is useful to look back to previous stages in the history of Soviet-U.S. relations where there have been valuable lessons. The good that has been done in various years between the Soviet Union and U.S. administrations--both Republican and Democratic--should not be rejected. On the contrary, it should be used to seek further correct solutions on the paths of negotiations and not to increase weapons arsenals. That remains the main task.

ELECTION DEMONSTRATED 'DISILLUSIONMENT' WITH CARTER

LD101229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 80 p 6

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent T. Kolesnichenko: "The United States: What the Elections Showed"]

[Text] New York--So the result of the 1980 U.S. presidential elections is known: The winner was the Republican Party candidate Ronald Reagan. Today the American press calls the election result a "stunning victory" for him. However, a close look at what has happened reveals that the Republican candidate's success means in practice that little more than 40 million people voted for him--only 26 percent of Americans eligible to vote. According to official estimates, 52.3 percent of the electorate voted which is the lowest turnout in several decades.

The electorate's mass failure to vote or, as they say here, its having "voted with its feet," can be regarded as one of the chief results of the "election without a choice."

A characteristic detail is the fact that the overwhelming majority of those who refrained from voting consists of blacks, representatives of other ethnic minorities, workers and young people. More active voters were the "middle class," as they call the petty bourgeoisie here. "Big business" backed R. Reagan. The New York Stock Exchange is unusually active today as a result of his victory.

The elections demonstrated the disillusionment with Carter's presidency after his abundant promises during the 1976 election campaign. Some 600 of these promises made up a weighty tome of which a large number was published during the initial years of the Democratic administration's rule. Today this volume is evidence of cheated hopes and broken promises. Suffice it to say that during Carter's presidency inflation trebled. Unemployment also rose. "If you were to line up all the unemployed in America," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, "they would stretch from New York to Los Angeles."

The divergence between Carter's words and actions was even more striking in the foreign policy sphere. The New York TIMES writes now: "Everything was inappropriate: The flitting from side to side, the excessive belligerence, Presidential Directive 59 on 'limited' nuclear war, deliberately announced on the eve of the Democratic Party's national convention. As a result people stopped backing Carter." The paper's conclusion is that "it was Carter who lost the election rather than Reagan who won it."

Also held on 4 November were elections to the House of Representatives and partial elections to the Senate. Rightwing, conservative forces came out on top. They gained a majority in the Senate and considerably strengthened their positions in Congress. Consequently, the WALL STREET JOURNAL, mouthpiece of the business circles, writes, for the first time in recent years there is a united bloc of conservatives in the Senate and the White House.

Considerable attention is being paid here to the future administration's prospective foreign policy. In the heat of the election campaign many contradictory and sometimes even mutually exclusive things were said. There were sharp and sometimes bewildering pronouncements on international questions which later in the campaign were declared to have been blunders. But the contenders did say some constructive things, especially toward the end of the presidential "race." The Republican Party candidate's statements become more moderate as he approached the finishing line.

This was particularly apparent during the television debate between R. Reagan and J. Carter a few days before the election. Although R. Reagan did not put forward a concrete program during it, his statement that as a man who had been through many wars he was against a nuclear catastrophy and "for talks with the Russians" made a certain impression (and, according to all public opinion polls, won extra electoral support). Time and concrete actions will tell whether this was electoral rhetoric or a sober view of the future.

At any rate, this problem is what attracted the attention of most local commentators. The very day after the election the New York TIMES write: "The president-elect would be very wise to take into account the fact that Americans voted against Carter by no means because he supported the complex strategic arms limitation treaty." Effectively the same note is struck by well-known commentator R. Barnet who asks R. Reagan a number of questions in the same paper. Is there, in the latter's view, a realistic basis for detente? What are his plans for resurrecting the talks process and creating mutual trust during them? And is it not in the national interests of the United States to halt the nuclear arms race before the new missiles take up their positions. Many Americans are anxious as to what the response to these difficult questions will be.

Experienced figures have been selected for R. Reagan's "team"; former Treasury Secretary W. Simon; economists A. Greenspan and M. Friedman and other well-known persons. Also close to him is former Secretary of State H. Kissinger for whom local commentators predict a new political career.

Addressing America, the president-elect said: "The time has come for changes." This may mean many things. The rhetoric of the protracted election campaign, experience commentator J. Reston thinks, has washed up much of what was obscuring the most acute problems, the complex and urgent issues. But the elections are now over. At noon on 20 January next year R. Reagan will officially become White House incumbent. No longer presidential candidate but head of the new administration, he will have to take into account, the venerable journalist wrote, the fact that solutions to very important international problems are "based more on the philosophy of cooperation than on confrontation."

BEGLOV: MOSCOW STILL WILLING TO TALK WITH U.S. LEADERS

AU102155 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 8 Nov 80 p 5

["Commentary of the Week: An Opportunity"--by Spartak Beglov, APN Moscow political commentator, written for MLADA FRONTA]

[Text] The outcome of the American presidential elections is being evaluated throughout the world this week. Like elsewhere, in Moscow the predominate view is that we are, in the first place, witness to the rejection of Carter's policy. The President's defeat was predetermined by the failures of his administration in every sphere. And thus a great part of the electorate (even if it was less than one-third of those entitled to vote) arrived at a decision more or less foisted upon them to vote for any alternative as long as it would promise--at least in words--some sort of change for the better.

The answer to the question of what can be expected from the new president--and that, in the first place, concerns the Soviet-American relations--depends on to what extent Ronald Reagan is able to draw a lesson from the chain of crises forged by the present administration. Its traces can be seen all over the world, but in USSR-U.S. relations and in the policy of detente as a whole they are reflected perhaps most negatively. Washington has been gradually rejecting one contact after another with the USSR, it suspended talks on numerous issues pertaining to the reduction of the level of military confrontation, blocked ratification of SALT II and embarked upon "crusades" against Moscow by way of economic sanctions and boycotts and direct military pressure on the Soviet Union and its allies through escalating the arms race. The doctrine on the possibility and conceivability of the so-called limited nuclear warfare has become one of the apogees of the Carter administration's irresponsibility.

That course has literally failed: Anti-Soviet sanctions and boycotts have boomeranged against the United States itself, the idea of "the second edition of the cold war" is being rejected by the overwhelming majority of the public on this side of the Atlantic. [paragraph continues]

Today more than ever before, the USSR and the entire Warsaw Pact have the potential to prevent betting on "American superiority," and to continue ensuring parity in the military-strategic sphere.

It seems to us that trying to link political decisions with the thesis about alleged "losses" that America has allegedly sustained as the consequence of detente policy and of the talks on the reduction of strategic weapons, will bring no benefit to the new administration. That thesis was made a fairly active use of during the election campaign, but employing it in practical politics could lead the United States--and with it the whole world--only into dark nooks of emotions and to blind steps. If we are to speak about the real weakness and losses that have marked U.S. foreign policy in recent years, then it is obvious that they rest in the inability of the previous leadership to accept the challenge of the times, whose typical features are changes that have been occurring everywhere. Its weaknesses and losses rest further on the inability to embark courageously, consistently and to the end on an innovative path of an incessant search for forms of cooperation and political collaboration, on the path dictated by political detente.

Emotions are always poor counsels--and especially those that are kindled by professional anti-Sovietists that found themselves in the role of the President's foreign policy preachers (the author obviously means Z. Brzezinski--MLADA FRONTA). Anti-Soviet frenzy is suitable, at most, for throwing dust into people's eyes, who then forfeit great opportunities to establish and develop cooperation and political collaboration with the USSR. The key to that exists; it rests in the very essence of Soviet foreign policy, in its consistency and stability, in the USSR's faithfulness to its obligations.

Thus--according to Ronald Reagan--should American foreign policy need to gain stability, it will find the appropriate support for that precisely in correct, not distorted, comprehension of Soviet intentions. Should the new President approach military-strategic matters that way, he will discover that the USSR needs the SALT process and SALT II, not as an instrument to gain unilateral advantages or superiority in that sphere, but as the only sensible instrument to halt the arms race. There are many people--in the USSR or elsewhere in the world--who want to believe that Ronald Reagan in his new position, to which the great responsibility for the fate of the world and for lives of many million people belongs, will realistically realize the threat constituted by rash pushing of buttons or making rash decisions that would turn their back on the results of immensely difficult talks conducted by representatives of several American governments, and on delicately balanced treaties.

After all, regardless of all the blind alleys and all the ballast that has accumulated in Soviet-American relations as the consequence of the wild [splaseny] course of the outgoing administration, there still continue to exist many of the supports dating back to the first stage of detente, on which those relations rest. This is the common property of both nations. Not even during the latest period, did the Soviet Union let itself become disgusted and its will for dialogue with the United States remains unchanged. Recently, L.I. Brezhnev expressed the hope that the American leadership will sooner or later realize that none of the existing problems can be resolved "from the position of strength." "The sooner it will do so," he said, "the better."

And now is certainly an opportune moment for that.

GERASIMOV: POLICIES SHAPED BY INTERNATIONAL CONDITIONS

AU111553 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 8-9 Nov 80 p 3

[Commentary by APN commentator Genadiy Gerasimov: "Reagan's Election and Kremlin-United States Relations: A Contest of Reason"]

[Text] This contribution was placed at our disposal by Genadiy Gerasimov, foreign political commentator of the Soviet news agency APN (DIE PRESSE):

Moscow--American voters have voted for a change and denied Jimmy Carter a second term of presidency by an impressive majority: There has not been such a defeat since 1932, when Herbert Hoover lost. At that time the country was in an extraordinarily severe crisis. The defeat of a politician who is already in power must have rather weighty reasons. The election results probably reflect the deep disappointment with the results of Carter's 4 years in government.

In the course of the election campaign its two main protagonists made quite a few sharp statements about one another and about the probable policy of the victor (Carter sometimes even went to extremes on such occasions). As is proved by precedents, such comments are largely tactical and are primarily prompted by concern for votes and hardly intended to be of a long-term nature. Only in the last century the French observer of American political customs, Alexis de Tocqueville, wrote in his book "Democracy in America": During the elections "the whole country is in a fever" but "the river--as after a flood--returns to its bed" after the results have been established.

That "riverbed" is shaped not so much by some subjective wishes or other, but rather by objective factors that simply cannot be influenced by the course of the election campaign. Toward the end of the election campaign, on the contrary, the influence of those factors on the attitude of the White House pretenders made itself felt.

The campaign began as militarist muscle-flexing and ended as a contest of reason. Such a change in aims reflected the candidates' wish to divide the voters' moods. When the end approached it became clear that the Americans wanted to vote for peace. Clayton Fritchey wrote in Washington POST: "The influence of these moods on future policy can hardly be overrated.... The striving for an unrestricted arms race with the Russians will be up against people's resistance." That would not be to the liking of America's allies, either. Incidentally, Ronald Reagan said there was nothing he wanted more than to "sit down at the conference table with the Russians and negotiate as long as necessary to achieve a just and balanced agreement."

Reflections on the role of personality in history--concretely applied to the results of the U.S. elections--give rise to the thought that presidents come and go, while objective factors of the international situation remain. The above-mentioned moods of the Americans are added proof of the fact that detente is a requirement of our time. The fundamental cause of it is simple and understandable, and Thomas Watson, U.S. ambassador in Moscow, recently expressed it in a talk with me as follows: "Anyone who believes that he can win the next war is mistaken." It is in the mutual interest of both nuclear powers and in the interest of the rest of the world that the United States and the Soviet Union look for ways to ensure that each country safeguards its national security through the limitation of strategic armament and weapons. A great many things were said in the heat of the election campaign and one tends to regard extremist utterances as political expenses. A witness from "the other camp," Secretary of State Edmund Muskie pointed out that he did not consider Ronald Reagan a "militant politician who wants to lead us into a war." Reagan himself stated that "our relations with Moscow must have the correctness of business contacts." It is precisely this that one might have sometimes considered lacking in the past Washington administration.

Abandonment of the "Position of Strength"

Correctness and a businesslike attitude, presuppose to put it strictly, abandonment of attempts at adopting a "position of strength" in the negotiations. As a matter of fact history has already proved their ineffectiveness. Leonid Brezhnev recently stated in his speech in Alma-Ata: "Little by little the knowledge asserts itself that no problems which exists in the world today can be solved from the 'position in strength' by saber rattling. It might be expected that sooner or later the United States, will also arrive at that conclusion. Naturally the sooner, the better."

Many things in the foreign policy of the new Washington administration will undoubtedly depend on its general concept of the present world and of America's role. There exists the danger here of a "ptolemaic syndrome" that is a concept of America as of a hub around which everything else revolves, as of a leader whom all the others must obey.

There exists, however, as the New York TIMES also has put it, a "stubborn fact." That is, "the policy of the United States is being shaped less by the personality of the president or the secretary of state than by obvious international conditions that impose limitations on U.S. policy." Above all, the Soviet-American military strategic equilibrium is one of those conditions. And as nuclear powers the United States and the Soviet Union bear a special responsibility to refuse to allow a nuclear weapons catastrophe.

BEGIN ARRIVES ON 10-DAY VISIT TO UNITED STATES

LD100726 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] New York, 10 Nov, TASS--Israeli Prime Minister Begin has arrived on a ten-day visit in the United States. Although officially the aim of his visit is a concluding meeting with President Carter before the expiry of the latter's term in office in the White House, the local observers point out that the real aims of the visitor from Tel Aviv go far beyond the framework of a "courtesy visit". Maintaining broad military-economic and political ties with the Democratic Party administration, Begin would like to sound out possibilities of their further deepening under the new administration as well as secure the guarantees of fulfillment of U.S. pledges to Israel, which were lavishly handed out by Carter.

KHARKOV VIEWS SINGAPORE PRIME MINISTER, PRC LEADERS TALKS

LD102242 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 10 Nov, TASS--Observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The talks between Prime Minister of Singapore Lee Kuan Yew and Chinese leaders started in Beijing. Le Kuan Yew arrived in Beijing on Sunday. It was officially announced that the talks are mainly devoted to two problems--the situation in Southeast Asia and the widening of economic ties between the two countries. And though China has no diplomatic relations with Singapore, they actively maintain political contacts, including contacts at the summit level. As to the commercial and economic exchange, Singapore rates first among ASEAN countries for the volume of trade with China.

Lee Kuan Yew already once visited China. It was in May 1976, and after that visit the ties between China and Singapore widened considerably. The reply visit to Singapore by Deng Xiaoping in November 1978 gave a new impetus to the development of these ties. The Chinese leadership attaches special significance to cooperation with Singapore in view of its considerable industrial potential, its important situation as a commercial centre of the region and the fact that many ethnic Chinese reside in Singapore. Beijing views this cooperation, above all, through the prism of its ambitious programme of "four modernisations".

The fact that the so-called "Kampuchean problem" is one of the main subjects of the present Chinese-Singapore talks shows that Beijing is striving to involve Singapore into its great power policy in South-East Asia. It is no secret that China would like to reverse the course of events in Kampuchea, the course of events with which China is displeased, and is striving to push ASEAN countries to the road of confrontation with their neighbors, countries of Indochina. There are certain circles in ASEAN countries, including Singapore, that are not averse to playing the "China card". But more farsighted political leaders of the five ASEAN countries realize increasingly that following in the wake of the Chinese policy contradicts their national interests. The irreversibility of changes that took place in Kampuchea is becoming ever more obvious.

During the recent visit in Beijing, the head of Thailand's Government tried to convince the Chinese leaders to stop making a stake on the Pol Pot ringleaders who had discredited themselves too much. But the Beijing does not wish to consider "relaxing" the Chinese stand. Quite the contrary, the Chinese leaders used the talks for stirring up the anti-Vietnamese campaign, for suppressing the attitudes in favour of a more constructive approach to countries of Indochina, the attitudes that are gaining the ground in ASEAN. In these conditions, the planned "sounding" of the Chinese stand by the prime minister of Singapore is pointless. To regard Beijing as a sort of "kind mother" that will understand the concerns of ASEAN means to cherish illusions. The way of turning South-East Asia into a region of peace and stability is indicated in the proposals of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. These proposals were developed during the meeting of the foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam with the foreign minister of Thailand that took place in the framework of the United Nations General Assembly.

TSVETOV SCORES JAPANESE MOVES TO STEP UP MILITARY STRENGTH

LD112030 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] The prime minister, Suzuki Zenko of Japan, declared in the Commission for Security Affairs of the House of Representatives Monday that Japan could send her troops to areas lying outside her territorial water limits to protect Japanese vessels cruising there. Here to comment on the prime minister's statement is our Tokyo correspondent, Valdimir Tsvetov.

Though the prime minister hastened to make a reservation that he did not mean that his government would send its self-defense troops to the Indian Ocean or Persian Gulf areas, the very fact that such a move was possible may be regarded as an open challenge to the Constitution.

The Liberal Democratic Party has begun its steady onslaught on the peaceful Constitution of the country. According to the Japanese press, two out of every three in parliament members representatives of the Liberal Democratic Party stand for the revision of the basic law.

There is a certain logic in this policy since the conservatives have long been attacking its peace-oriented provisions. Japan has built a powerful army. It stands next to the nuclear powers for the amount of money spent on military purposes. The only thing that Japan has not dared to do so far is to send her troops abroad or sell weapons to other countries. The statement of the prime minister in the House of Representatives is in effect a proposition to lift one of these two restrictions.

As soon as the conservatives manage to annul Article 9 of the Constitution, the doors will open wide for an unprecedented round of militarist frenzy in the country, a frenzy that will wipe out all the democratic gains of the Japanese people and turn Japan into one of the biggest military powers.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry declared recently that Japan had already expressed her wish to promote good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union and that now it was the Soviet Union's turn to prove that it was willing to cooperate. As for the Soviet Union, it has put forward quite a few proposals concerning the development of economic, scientific and cultural contacts with Japan. Now how has Japan reciprocated? Through its prime minister it declared that it was ready to dispatch troops abroad. Through the chief of staff of its Self-Defense Army, Dr Omura, it announced its intention to acquire missiles with a wide-range of action, and through the president of the Institute for Peace and Security Studies, Mr Imoki, it voiced its intention to increase the Self-Defense Force by 20 percent every year. And finally, through General Magana Japan gave to understand that she did not rule out the possibility of a strike at military bases on Soviet territory. Added to all this should be numerous statements by Japanese officials concerning the need to equip the Self-Defense Army with nuclear and chemical weapons, and the possible closure of the Straits of Soya, Tsugaru and Tsushima.

The Department for the Self-Defense Army has prepared plans in which the Soviet Union is approached as Japan's potential enemy. All this cannot help but put the Soviet Union on the lookout. The attack on Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution has been launched through the drum-beating of the campaign fanning up what is called as a Soviet military threat. But the question arises who actually threatens whom? The Soviet Union proposing a step up in the economic, scientific and cultural cooperation with Japan, or Japan, busy provoking a confrontation with the Soviet Union?

KARMEL COMMENTS ON UN WATER, SANITATION PROCLAMATION

LD112146 Moscow TASS in English 2117 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Kabul, 11 Nov, TASS--The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of the Republic are doing their best to implement the tasks directed at improving the living standards of the Afghan working people. This is stressed in a message to the Afghan people by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal on the occasion of the proclamation by the United Nations of the international drinking water supply and sanitation decade.

The message stresses the importance of this question for Afghanistan a considerable part of whose rural and city population suffers from a shortage of drinking water. Babrak Karmal expressed the conviction that joint efforts by the U.N. member states will help resolve the acute problem facing the Afghan people.

The message indicates that the DRA Government will do everything possible to implement the vital task of supplying drinking water to the population. The republic's state bodies, scientific and research establishments and all strata of the society will work towards its solution.

PRAVDA REPORTS KARMAL SPEECH UPON RETURN FROM MOSCOW

LD101357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 80 p 4

[Correspondent L. Mironov report: "Demonstration of Solidarity"]

[Text] Kabul, 5 Nov--Today people living in the Afghan capital gave a ceremonial welcome to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, who returned from Moscow.

At a rally held in Revolution Square Babrak Karmal expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet people and government and L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally for the cordial, fraternal reception accorded to the Afghan party and government delegation during its stay in the Soviet Union.

Babrak Karmal stressed in his speech that during the talks complete unity of views was revealed between the Afghan and Soviet leaders on all the questions discussed. They expressed the opinion that the agreements reached are an important stage in strengthening fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Afghan peoples and in consolidating and further deepening all-around cooperation between the DRA and the USSR.

KHARKOV: POLITICAL SETTLEMENT CONCERNING DRA 'URGENT'

LD111538 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 11 Nov, TASS--TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes: Discussing the results of Babrak Karmal's recent visit to the Soviet Union, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan stressed the profound interest of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in developing relations of friendship and cooperation with all the states which wish that. In the conditions when outside armed interference against the DRA is going on, the republic's leading state and party bodies display sincere striving for a political settlement. Kabul expresses again and again its readiness for businesslike, constructive negotiations with Afghanistan's neighbours, and primarily with Pakistan. The foundation of these negotiations was laid down in the known proposals by the DRA Government on May 14.

These concrete and realistic proposals create necessary conditions for discussing on a principled basis problems which are of mutual interest for Afghanistan and its neighbours.

The Pakistani side, however, made not a single step toward this important initiative in the six months after the publication of the proposals by the Afghan Government. Hypocritical statements made in Islamabad time and again about Pakistan's "desire to find a political solution to the Afghan question" are belied by the deeds of the Pakistani leaders. One cannot match in any way these statements with Pakistan's continuing active support to the anti-Afghan counter-revolutionary elements and obvious and behind-the-scene hostile actions against the DRA. By the way, the very expression "Afghan question" attests to the unwillingness to approach the DRA's initiative from the position of common sense. Islamabad's actual refusal to hold talks with Afghanistan results only in Pakistan's deeper involvement in the orbit of Beijing's expansionist policy.

Meanwhile, it is high time that all those who did not abandon the desire to encroach on the DRA's sovereignty and independence understood that their adventurist plans are doomed to fail. The everyday Afghan reality is vivid evidence of the fact that the process of building a new life in Afghanistan is irreversible. One is justified to state that the heroic struggle of the Afghan people, international aid on the part of the Soviet Union and support of all peace-loving forces thwarted the plot of world reaction against revolutionary Afghanistan.

The people's armed forces of Afghanistan are successfully destroying with support from the local population the seats of counter-revolutionary gangs. Representatives of the peasantry, workers, handicraftsmen and intellectuals, primarily young people, join the units of defenders of the revolution which are being set up throughout the country. The masses extend more tangible support to the measures of the party and the government. Chiefs of the tribes in the regions adjoining the Pakistani-Afghan border expressed their support for the government. The national patriotic front, which is being established in the country, reflects the consolidation of all patriotic forces.

A political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan has become urgent in these conditions. The path towards the settlement lies through the effective discontinuation of outside intervention, through achieving an appropriate understanding between the governments of Afghanistan and its neighbours. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, faithful to its policy of peace and friendship, is ready for that.

BAKHTAR REPORT ON SOVIET-AFGHAN MEDICAL PROTOCOL CITED

LD111738 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Kabul, 10 Nov (BAKHTAR)--The protocol on sending Soviet medical experts to Afghanistan was signed in the Ministry of Public Health today. According to this protocol 27 medical experts of the Soviet Union in 1981 will be sent to Kabul to work in the central clinic and polyclinics of the Kabul City.

BAKHTAR REPORT ON HUNGARIAN AID TO AFGHANISTAN NOTED

LD111430 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Kabul, 10 Nov (BAKHTAR)--A special plane delivering the gift of the government and Red Cross of the People's Republic of Hungary to DRA Government and Afghan Red Crescent Society [ARCS] arrived here this morning. The ambassador of PRH [People's Republic of Hungary] in Kabul Dezso Kiss, handed over the gift to general secretary of ARCS in the presence of the president of the department of "relief from events" of the prime ministry, which was accepted with thanks. The aids weighing 5 tons in total include medicine, clothes and blankets.

KABUL RALLY CELEBRATES WORLD DEMOCRATIC YOUTH JUBILEE

LD111530 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Kabul, 11 Nov, TASS--TASS correspondent Ravil Musin reports: A mass meeting took place in the Afghan capital on the occasion of the 35th jubilee of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY). Burhanuddin Chiyasi, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan, emphasized the importance of solidarity among the progressive and democratic youth of the world in the struggle against imperialism, reaction, racism, Zionism and social oppression, for peace, democracy, freedom, and for relaxation of international tension.

The Afghan patriotic youth united in the ranks of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan expresses profound gratitude for the WFDY's support for the Afghan people's struggle against the forces of imperialism, internal and external reaction, Chinese hegemonism that try to create obstacles to Afghanistan's progressive development, Burhanuddin Ghivasi said.

BAKHTAR REPORT ON RELEASE OF PENITENT AFGHAN REBELS CITED

LD111752 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Kabul, 11 Nov (BAKHTAR)--420 persons who had been deceived by the counter-revolutionary elements and the enemies of Afghanistan, and had been accused for their anti-human and subversive actions were released from Herat prison last Monday. One of the rescuees on behalf of others expressed their deep regret for their past actions and pledged their full-fledged cooperation with the state and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan for the safeguard of the dear country and the glorious Sawr revolution as well as to crush down the elements betraying the homeland and the revolution.

BAKHTAR REPORT ON AFGAN REFUGEES MISUSE OF FUNDS CITED

LD111622 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Kabul, 11 Nov (BAKHTAR)--The unseemly actions of rebel leaders in Pakistan and the waste and misuse of the funds which the Pakistani authorities receive in the name of the so-called Afghan refugees from abroad have revealed another fresh evil.

On the basis of a report one of the feudals of the Maroof Woloswali who had escaped two years ago to the Rahn district of Baluchistan, together with another rebel leader with 170 persons at their disposal had registered 12 thousand persons instead in order to get more money than their quota and thereby had received 600 thousand rupees per month.

According to the report the number of persons in the so-called refugees camp in Surkhab is 3868 persons which is wrongly registered 157,700 in the official government books of Pakistan. In this way, 500 Pakistan rupees per head and totally 76 million and 917 thousand Pakistan rupees are wasted and misused.

One fourth of this amount goes to the Government of Pakistan, one fifth goes to the local influentials, one sixth falls to the pockets of the leaders of the so-called refugees and a neglegible amount of it reaches to the so-called refugees.

Now a great number of the so-called refugees explicitly express that the Government of Afghanistan is not the cause of their refuge but the ones who disguise themselves under the cover of the defenders of Islam are responsible for their refuge, and in fact they are the ones who commit the big crimes.

'AFGAN REFUGEES' CAUSING DISCONTENT IN PAKISTAN BORDER

LD110210 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] London, 10 Nov, TASS--As is said in a report published in Islamabad today by a spokesman for the UN High Commission for Refugees, clashes took place between so-called "Afghan refugees" and local residents in the Pakistani province of Baluchistan. To judge by a REUTER report, the conflict arose over the right to use pastures and water sources.

The stay of Afghan counter-revolutionaries in the border districts of Pakistan has further worsened the conditions of the local population, bad as they are without that. The people of Baluchistan as well as the North-Western Frontier Province are made to share land and water with mercenaries who make bandit sallies against the DRA.

Such "activities" by counter-revolutionaries who have fled Afghanistan are causing growing discontent among the population of Pakistan, especially people in the areas of so-called "Afghan refugee" camps which have become centres for training counter-revolutionary scum.

PAKISTAN FRONTLINE STATE IN 'WAR' AGAINST AFGHANISTAN

LD112244 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Nov 80

[PRAVDA correspondent Victor Baykov commentary]

[Text] There are signs that Pakistan has turned itslef into a frontline state. In early September the government set new rules for the activities of foreign missions and limited their freedom of movement to cities where they are located. To travel a diplomat must get permission from Pakistan's Foreign Ministry and the government must be notified of a planned trip 1 week in advance. So is there a war going on? Yes, a real, though undeclared war against Afghanistan. Pakistan's role in this war is analyzed by the correspondent of the Soviet daily PRAVDA in Pakistan, Viktor Baykov.

Officially Pakistan denies its involvement in the aggression against Afghanistan. Government statements appear in the local press almost every week claiming that Pakistan allows no one to use its territory for the purposes hostile to neighboring countries. It is just rendering humanitarian assistance, such statements maintain, to Afghan refugees. Facts, however, prove the opposite. The American NEWSWEEK magazine has printed a map showing the camps of Afghan terrorists and the paths they take into Afghanistan. Washington high-ranking officials make no secret of the fact that the United States is supplying the Afghan terrorists with arms. I visited the Port of Karachi recently. It was bristling with activity. (?Arrows) of cranes worked over ship holds. (?Scurrying) locomotives whistled to one another, lots of loaded trucks moved through the port gates. An activist of the dockers' union told me that similar trucks with army license plates which left the port were loaded with arms. The weapons had been brought in by two Pakistani ships. They were unloaded late at night in complete darkness. It was found out later that the trucks drove down the Hyderabad highway in the direction of Sukkur and then turned toward the Afghan border. Dockers were not allowed to work on those two ships, only soldiers.

Karachi has become the main transshipping point for the clandestinely bought arms supplies intended to be used by the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. Part of these supplies were brought in in special containers by helicopters from American military vessels at the open seas. Since the middle of January transport planes, too, began to deliver arms. Every night several of them landed at the Mauripur air base. So, for 2 years, Western countries, first of all the United States and also China and certain conservative Arab regimes, have been waging an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

With the approval of the Pakistani authorities the Afghan counterrevolutionaries are using Pakistani territory as a springboard for carrying out raids deep inside Afghanistan and also for hiding. The local authorities have granted leaders of terrorists groups the right to move freely all over the country.

The Pakistani authorities take an unfriendly stand toward Afghanistan. This stand is manifested in the unwillingness to support peace proposals put forward by the Afgan Government and to settle disputes by peaceful means. The Pakistani side still refuses to recognize the Afghan Government and enter into direct contacts with it. One cannot choose neighbors, but one can maintain good relations with them. This is the golden rule of the policy of good-neighborly relations, and this is why the present day policy of the Pakistani authorities cause so much apprehension among the Pakistani public. The public begins to realize that the United States and China took advantage of the developments in Afghanistan in order to draw Pakistan into the implementation of the aggressive schemes spearheaded not only against Afghanistan but also against other Asian countries. Tension in the region has intensified as a result. The situation can be normalized only when the Pakistani Government in deed adheres to the policy of nonalignment.

BULANTSEV ASSESSES CHINESE-PAKISTANI MILITARY 'COLLUSION'

LD101436 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 10 Nov 80

["Chinese-Pakistani collusion"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Nov TASS--TASS news analyst Sergey Bulantsev writes:

Beijing has started supplying the Islamabad military administration with new jet fighter-planes and also "ground-to-air" missiles.

Deliveries of offensive Chinese weapons to Islamabad are appraised in many Asian capitals, above all in countries neighbouring on Pakistan, as another step in strengthening the military alliance between the Pakistani administration and the Beijing hegemonists. That cooperation has lately become more open and broad. Thus, Chief Air Marshal of Pakistan Shamim visited Beijing in June this year and signed there an agreement on China's military deliveries to Islamabad. The commander-in-chief of the Chinese Air Force is now in Pakistan. He attended the ceremony of commissioning a new aircraft factory, built with China's assistance. Seemingly, it is not accidental that his visit coincides in time with the holding of Pakistan's air exercises "Jet-Stream 1980".

On the whole, in the opinion of political observers, military cooperation between Islamabad and Beijing develops by the script, drawn up during the visit of General Ziaul Haq to China in May this year.

Islamabad's military ambitions exceed by far its defence requirements. Pakistan's military expenditures now absorb about 60 percent of the budget allocations. What are these huge sums of money spent for? According to the international press, in the 1970's Pakistan received the lion's share of the armaments that were supplied to the South Asian Subcontinent. And now the stream of modern arms to that country continues flowing. According to the Indian press, in spring this year Pakistan submitted to Western countries a list of arms it would like to acquire, to a sum of 20,000 million rupees. That list includes British-made tanks, French-made airplanes, American-made missiles and electronic equipment. These purchases are financed by Saudi Arabia, and that country also negotiates, on behalf of Islamabad, the purchase of weapons from Western firms.

Thus, Pakistan's militarisation is being affected through many channels, with China, NATO countries and reactionary Arab regimes contributing to it.

The nuclear ambitions of Islamabad, which has long been aspiring to have its own atomic weapons are the cause of particular concern and anxiety in Asian countries. According to the Hong Kong ASIA WEEK, Islamabad has already spent for the nuclear program at least 2,000 million dollars...

It hardly takes much imagination to understand whom the military preparations of the Pakistani administration are directed against. Pakistan became the main springboard of Beijing's and Washington's undeclared war against the Afghan revolution. Islamabad's stubborn unwillingness to iron out controversial issues with Afghanistan's Government on the basis of the May proposals of the Afghan Government testifies to its aggressive intentions.

Pakistan's militarisation is the cause of well-justified concern in India: Three times in the period of India's independent development Pakistani rulers used arms, obtained from abroad, for military ventures against India. Activities of Pakistani agents in the north of India, which have envigorated of late, are one of the causes of tension on the Indian-Pakistani frontier.

Pakistan's President Ziaul Haq qualified a few days ago the essence of Pakistani-Chinese relationship as "friendship and cooperation". Facts irrefutably show that these words are the cover up for a conspiracy directed against Pakistan's neighbours.

U.S. CHINA DELEGATIONS MAKE 'FREQUENT' VISITS TO ISLAMABAD

LD121024 Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 12 Nov 80

[Text] Islamabad, 12 Nov, TASS--Recent time has been witnessing more frequent visits to Pakistan of high-placed military and other delegations of the United State and China. A delegation of American congressmen came here on November 8. The press reports nothing about the composition and the number of the delegation, pointing out only that American congressmen came for an inspection tour of Pakistan.

The Pakistani press also reported the arrival in Islamabad of Commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific Admiral Robert Long and a group of U.S. high-ranking naval officers, who accompany him.

A chinese military delegation, headed by Chief of Staff of the Airforce of China Wang Dinglie, has been staying in Pakistan since November 8.

As is reported by the press, the delegations of the United States and China visited camps of Afghan bandits and also Pakistan's air bases in Peshawar, Risalapur and Sargodha.

In the opinion of local news analysts, the main aim of visits of American and Chinese delegations is to inspect places of concentration of anti-Afghan reaction and to further draw Pakistan into Washington's and Beijing's undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

GANDHI CITED ON 'AFGHAN QUESTION,' PAKISTAN INVOLVEMENT

LD101639 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS correspondent report: "I. Gandhi's Speech"]

[Text] Delhi--Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, addressing a mass meeting in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, stated that if external forces had desisted from interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, then the Soviet military contingent would already have left the region. Now, she remarked, more and more people in the world are realizing this. I. Gandhi accused the Government of Pakistan of trying to inflate the so-called "Afghanistan question" and use it in their own interests.

The actions of Pakistan indicate that Islamabad is not interested in strengthening friendship with India, the prime minister stated. She recalled that Pakistan is continuing to raise the so-called "Kashmir question" at various international forums, and confirmed that Islamabad is training saboteurs for inflitration into Indian territory in camps located in the occupied part of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir.

The prime minister expressed great concern about the military conflict between Iran and Iraq.

I. Gandhi exhorted the Indian people to unity and cohesion before the increasing threat from internal and external enemies who are attempting to complicate the domestic political situation in India. She condemned the activities of the nationalists who are destabilising the situation in the northeastern State of Assam, and she laid responsibility for the recent bloody intercommunal clashes in the north of India on the extremist Muslim Jam'iat-e Eslami Party and the chauvinist Hindu organization Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh.

POLISH UNITED PEASANT PARTY DOCUMENT VIEWED

LD101358 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1229 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Nov (TASS)--The theses for the Eighth United Peasants Party [ZSL] Congress, due to open in Warsaw on 13 December, have been published here. Preparation for the congress, the document says, is taking place at a critical period for Poland, when the working people of town and country are determining the direction for the country to lead it on the road of harmonious development. The complex situation in the country demands a new approach to forms of cooperation between the allied parties and the strengthening of their partnership.

Acting on the principles of the alliance of workers and peasants, the basis of the Polish state, the theses say the ZSL recognizes the leading role of the working class and its Marxist-Leninist party in the country. The PZPR must not be replaced by any other political force. The ZSL, as a party representing the interests of the peasants, considers that the future of Poland is firmly bound to socialism, and the renewal of political and social life, which is an irreversible process, can take place only within the framework of the socialist order. The ZSL believes the only way out of the present difficult situation must be the development of socialist democracy, enabling all working people to take part actively and creatively in managing the country.

The theses stress that the ZSL fully supports the peace-loving foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic. The main aim of this policy is to safeguard Poland's security and peaceful conditions for its development. This policy, the document points out, we base on friendship and alliance with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community.

TRYBUNA LUDU SEES POLISH PROBLEMS AS 'INTERNAL MATTERS'

LD101500 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1436 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Nov (TASS)--TRYBUNA LUDU has published an article by M. Dobrosielski, the Polish deputy foreign minister, which states in part:

Poland has alliances which have been concluded with its neighbors, belonging to the socialist family of states. All this constitutes the main and decisive factor which opens up the possibility of solving our internal problems without interference from outside on the part of any external [chuzhoy] governments.

We write about this because attempts have been made and are being made to interfere in this way by various political groupings, trade union organizations, mass information media. The particular harm in the activities of these centers and groups consists in the fact that they wish to undermine confidence in the progress of implementation of the agreements signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie and to misrepresent the nature of Polish-Soviet relations.

Everyone is perfectly well aware of the attitude of the leadership of the Soviet Union, which has stated clearly and openly that the development of events in Poland is an internal matter for Poland itself and which has shown its confidence that the PZPR, the working class and the Polish people will successfully resolve by political means all the problems for the benefit of socialist Poland.

The article goes on to say that the implementation of the decisions taken by the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum is still proceeding slowly. The crisis situation in the country has been going on too long.

The responsibility lies on ourselves not only for the future of our people but also for the further development of the situation on the European Continent, TRYBUNA LUDU points out. However, we have limited time and opportunities.

The problems which we are now facing are completely capable of being solved. We are under an obligation urgently to draft a program and to create within the confines of our state system social, political and economic relations which will eliminate forever the causes and origins of the crises in Poland.

POLISH DAILY CITED ON RADIO FREE EUROPE PROPAGANDA

LD111500 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1335 GMT 11 Nov 80

["Diversion"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Nov [TASS]--For many years now all kinds of centers of militant anti-communism in the West have been directing the sharp side of their subversive activity against states which are building socialism, writes the paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI. The diversionary and propaganda activity of the radio centers takes on an ever greater extent whenever difficulties arise on any country of the socialist community. This time, the paper notes, People's Poland has become the target of fierce attacks. The Radio Free Europe station is being particularly zealous. Fulfilling the instructions of its transatlantic masters, this branch of the CIA has somewhat changed its tactic of subversive propaganda against Poland. But its aim remains unchanged: slander against the socialist system.

At the beginning of November even the United States State Department "scolded" the Radio Free Europe station for its over obvious instigation. At the same time its political guardian, J. Gronouski, chairman of the Board for International Broadcasting, who was once American ambassador in Warsaw, came out in favor of "the need to create a favorable psychological climate for the implementation of further American goals." In other words, the paper stresses, the radio station will continue its dirty work, but it must do so more "delicately." But the essence remains the same: slander, juggling with facts, disinformation, which indeed is nothing new for this center of subversion. But all such attempts are doomed to failure. The Polish working class, to whom the Western subversive centers are currently referring so importunately are capable of distinguishing diversionary-propaganda (?fuss) from the truth, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes in conclusion.

MOCZAR ADDRESSES PLENUM OF POLISH VETERANS UNION

LD061219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Nov, TASS--A plenum of the Supreme Council of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBOWID], which unites 650,000 World War II veterans and members of the resistance movement has been held here. M. Moczar, a member of the PZPR Central Committee, was elected the Supreme Council's new president.

Addressing the plenum, he stressed that the alliance with the socialist states, particularly the alliance and friendship with the USSR, guarantees the Polish people's security and the country's bright future. The state of workers and peasants that is the Soviet Union, Moczar stressed, is today the bulwark of progress and peace. The Great October Socialist Revolution, whose 63d anniversary we are commemorating at present, is of tremendous significance for the Polish people and for their struggle for independence.

He condemned the irresponsible activity of the antisocialist elements who are hindering the normalization of the situation inside the country. We are speaking to everyone who would like to derive political benefit from the crisis which Poland is experiencing when we say: Don't count on it, you won't succeed.

The plenum adopted a resolution defining the ZBOWID's tasks in the present situation. The strengthening of the alliance and friendship with the USSR and the other socialist countries is the main condition of Poland's lasting security and bright future, the document says.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH OFFICIALS IN MOSCOW

Talks With Gromyko

LD101542 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 10 Nov, TASS--The talks between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Foreign Minister of Italy Emilio Colombo started here today. Emilio Colombo arrived in Moscow for an official visit. Question of the development of the Soviet-Italian relations in different spheres, as well as a number of topical international problems of mutual interest, above all those related to Europe, were discussed during the talks. On the same day, Andrey Gromyko held a luncheon in honour of Emilio Colombo. Speeches were exchanged during the luncheon.

Meeting With Brezhnev

LD111126 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 11 Nov, TASS--Today, Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, received in the Kremlin Emilio Colombo, minister of foreign affairs of Italy, who had come to the Soviet Union on an official visit. Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, took part in their talks.

Leonid Brezhnev emphasized the consistent peace-loving nature of the foreign-political course of the Soviet Union, its desire to continue its utmost for strengthening cooperation and security in Europe and throughout the world. The allegiance of both countries to the cause of detente and international cooperation was reaffirmed.

The participants in the talk paid much attention to the state and prospects of Soviet-Italian cooperation in various spheres. In doing so, they expressed the mutual concern of the USSR and Italy for its deepening and advance. The talk was marked by a businesslike, constructive and friendly atmosphere. Present on the Soviet side was Anatoliy Blatov, assistant of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, from the Italian side Walter Gardini, director of the Political Department of Italy's Foreign Ministry, and Giuseppe Walter Maccotta, ambassador of the Italian Republic to the USSR.

Departure for Leningrad

LD112117 Moscow TASS in English 2051 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 11 Nov, TASS--Italy's Foreign Affairs Minister Emilio Colombo today left Moscow for Leningrad. He has been staying in the Soviet Union from Monday at the invitation of the Soviet Government. Colombo held talks in Moscow with Andrey Gromyko. The Italian minister was received Tuesday by President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

Emilio Colombo was seen off at Moscow's Leningrad railway station by USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

RUSSIAN ORTHODOX DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ROME 10 NOV

LD110032 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1841 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Rome, 10 Nov (TASS)--A delegation of the Russian Orthodox Church, headed by Pitirim, archbishop of Volokolamsk, chairman of the publishing department of the Moscow Patriarchy and vice president of the USSR-Italy Society, arrived here today at the invitation of the Italy-USSR Society.

It will visit Bari, Florence, Milan, Bologna and Pistoia where it will meet with the representatives of various Catholic organizations and the directors of a number of Catholic magazines. The delegation will, moreover, conduct a meeting with journalists accredited to the Vatican.

FRG PRESS CITED ON U.S. FINANCIAL PRESSURE ON BONN

LD101405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 80 p 5

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov dispatch: "Sacrifices Demanded"]

[Text] Bonn, 5 Nov--Washington is demanding new financial sacrifices from the FRG. The news of this has caught the West German ruling parties at a moment when they are struggling to draw up next year's budget and hoping to reduce somehow the increase in the state debt, which has reached DM250 billion.

Just what the new American demands on the FRG are is not known as yet. But the fact that they have been made has been confirmed both here and at NATO headquarters in Brussels. Immediately after the parliamentary elections in the FRG, it has been learned, U.S. Secretary of State Muskie sent an appropriate letter to Bonn. Now, in an interview with the West German newspaper DIE WELT, Muskie has openly demanded "certain financial sacrifices." The FRG was also pressured during a meeting in Bonn between Defense Minister H. Apel and W. Stoessel, the U.S. ambassador in Bonn. However, the meeting produced no results.

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE reports that there is talk "not only of U.S. demands that the infrastructure for American forces in the FRG be expanded, but also of much more expensive projects." "Of special significance is Washington's desire to increase the facilities granted to American forces in the FRG to the point where they become a strongpoint from which the United States can transfer large troop formations to other regions, especially the Near and Middle East."

So Washington intends to transform its military bases in the FRG, which are supposedly there for the "defense of Europe," into an intermediate springboard for transferring its interventionist forces to other parts of the world. The attempt to foist on Bonn a role that has nothing to do with the FRG's functions within NATO is being made on the pretext that the West German Government once agreed to a long-term American arms program. Under this program it assumed a commitment to increase its military appropriations by at least 3 percent each year and to bear some of the expense of creating on West German territory depots and installations for American reserve formations which are supposed to stay in the United States and to be moved across the ocean in the event of a "crisis in Europe."

Washington's demands have caused "depression" in the Bonn coalition, the press reports. People here had a different conception of the "allocation of roles" for which West German representatives fought so hard in NATO. Apart from the direct military threat Washington's plans entail, they are fraught for the FRG with the loss of some of its foreign policy independence.

GROMYKO SENDS GREETINGS TO FRG FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER

LD11149 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Congratulatory Telegram"]

[Text] In a telegram to FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko conveyed congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the former's appointment to the post.

The telegram expresses the hope that the fruitful, mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and the FRG, whose reliable foundation was laid by the 12 August 1970 treaty, will be further developed in the forthcoming period.

SOVIET-NORWEGIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS END

LD101349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Development of Cooperation"]

[Text] A routine session of the Soviet-Norwegian intergovernmental commission on economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation finished work in Moscow on 5 November. It noted the generally satisfactory development of, and prospects for, trade and economic ties between the two countries, as well as the need to continue work in extending the range of reciprocal trade. Here the significance of cooperation on major projects in the sphere of machines and equipment was noted.

Favorable preconditions exist for expanding industrial, scientific and technical cooperation in the sphere of civil construction, fisheries, electronics, automatic warehouse systems, the power industry, shipbuilding and environmental conservation.

A long-term program for the development of economic and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Norway was signed at the session, and the trade agreement was extended to cover the period 1981-1985.

JUSTICE MINISTER HEADS CPSU DELEGATION TO CYPRUS

LD071021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--A CPSU delegation consisting of V.I. Terebilov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Minister of Justice (leader of the delegation); I.V. Shakhmanov, secretary of Moscow's Leningradskiy CPSU Raykom; and K.A. Shemenkov, CPSU Central Committee International Department executive, left Moscow for Cyprus on 3 November at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus.

The delegation arrived in the capital of Cyprus--Nicosia--on the same day.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY--Moscow, 24 Oct, TASS--An agreement on cooperation in the sphere of exchange and circulation of information between TASS and the news agency ITALIA was signed today in Moscow. The agreement was signed by TASS Director General Sergey Losev and Director General of the news agency ITALIA Roberto Nobili. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 24 Oct 80 LD]

REPORT ON VISIT OF WARREN CHRISTOPHER TO ALGIERS

LD111500 Moscow TASS in English 1341 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Algiers, 11 Nov, TASS--The U.S. deputy secretary of state, Warren Christopher, who had arrived here informed the minister of foreign affairs of Algeria, Mohamed Ben Yahia, about the reply of the U.S. administration on the demands made by Iran in connection with the problem of the release of the U.S. hostages. Algeria represents the interests of Iran in the United States after diplomatic relations between the two countries were broken off and acts as a go-between in the contacts connected with the hostages' problem.

No official statement has been made as to the substance of the U.S. reply. However, ASSOCIATED PRESS reports that Warren Christopher is believed to have informed Mohamed Ben Yahia that the U.S. Government was not in a position to fulfil certain aspects of the Iranian conditions.

REUTER for its part points out that what gives the U.S. administration most headaches are the conditions put forward by Iran on the return of the wealth exported by the shah and his relatives and about a cancellation of all U.S. financial claims against Iran.

Tehran, 11 Nov, TASS--Secretary and official spokesman for the Supreme Defence Council of Iran Khamene'i said in an interview for the Tehran Radio that the U.S. administration must accept the Iranian conditions in full.

Answer Handed Over

LD120004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2110 GMT 11 Nov 80

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Gennadiy Ariyevich]

[Summary] News agencies report that Warren Christopher handed over the U.S. answer to the Algerian Government over the Iranian demands for the release of the hostages.

"The impression is being created that President Carter was in a hurry and was prepared to go a long way to meet all Iranian demands up to 4 November, the day of the presidential election, when the release of even part of the American hostages could have become a very strong trump card in his hands. Now when the election has already been lost there is no point in hurrying. It is even better to bequeath this very complicated problem to the new administration."

FURTHER REPORTS ON IRAQI, IRANIAN FIGHTING CITED

LD1111442 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Nov, TASS--Reports indicate that the fighting between the Iranian and Iraqi troops largely assumed the character of position warfare. The communique published by the High Command of Iraq here says that yesterday afternoon the army aviation raided the positions of the Iranian troops in the northern and southern sectors of the front, destroying big amounts of combat equipment, fuel and ammunition depots. Air raids were also made on the Iranian positions to the east of Ahvaz, the administrative center of Khuzestan Province. Iraqi air defence troops downed two Iranian aircraft.

Tehran, 11 Nov, TASS--Fighting continued in Ilam and Kermanshah provinces yesterday, and the Iranian troops held the initiative, according to Tehran Radio.

The Iranian artillery shelled the positions of the Iraqi troops near Qasr-e Shirin inflicting losses in manpower. An Iraqi helicopter was downed in that region. Twenty officers and men aboard the helicopter died in the crash. Exchanges of fire continued in the regions of Dezful, Sumar, Gilan-e Garb and Kani Saht. Fighting resumed in the eastern part of the port city of Khorramshahr.

A meeting of the Supreme Defence Council of Iran was held in Tehran to discuss the situation at the front.

Comment on Fighting

NC111925 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, during his remarks at a breakfast reception in honor of Italy's Foreign Minister Colombo, (?stressed the need to end) the Iranian-Iraqi conflict and said that this war is not at all necessary, either for Iraq or for Iran. He stated that this conflict has inflicted great damages to both sides. The Soviet foreign minister recalled that Leonid Brezhnev has very clearly explained the Soviet Union's position. Brezhnev said: We do not intend to intervene in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. We support a rapid political solution of the problem. Andrey Gromyko also warned that other countries should not interfere in this conflict.

It is noteworthy that not only the Soviet Union but most of the Arab and Islamic countries are deeply concerned about the danger of imperialist intervention. They understand that some circles in the West and, above all, the United States, are willing to use the Iranian-Iraqi conflict to expand and strengthen imperialist positions in the Near East and Persian Gulf.

Member of the Political Office and secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, (?Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir), in an interview with the Lebanese magazine AL-HADAF stated: The continuation of this war conforms with the interests and objectives of the United States of America which is trying to weaken the two countries in order to impose its diktat on them.

The objectives of U.S. policy toward Iran are that Iran should ignore its just demands of the United States and that Iran's revolution should kneel before American pressure. But the United States' objectives toward Iraq are to (?encourage) this country to (?participate) in America's policy in the Near East or, at least, to neutralize its opposition with the anti-Arab Camp David agreement.

Therefore the problem is not only the fact that the loss of lives in Iran and Iraq and the colossal damage resulting from the war should be ended, but the problem is also to preserve the sovereignty and independence and the suitable position of these two countries in the liberation anti-imperialist struggles of the nations of the Near East and Persian Gulf regions. This is why the Arab and Muslim world attach great importance to the solution of the Iranian-Iraqi problem. The possible solutions of this problem are to be discussed in the forthcoming conference of 44 Islamic countries which, according to newspapers, is to be held in a few weeks in Saudi Arabia.

But as far as the Soviet opinion is concerned, as was stated on the highest level, (word indistinct] solution of the Iranian-Iraqi problem is of pressing importance.

IRANIAN DEPUTY ACCUSES PAKISTAN OF AIDING ANTI-IRANIAN REBELS

LD112036 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 11 Nov, TASS--Deputy of the Iranian parliament M.A. Tatari has demanded that the government adopt measures to stop Pakistan's interference in the affairs of Iran.

Tatari said that according to information at his disposal, the Pakistani authorities are facilitating the implementation of plans by the Iranian counter-revolution operating in the Province Baluchistan and Sistan. He said that the forces of imperialism, obviously, intend to open in that region a new front of struggle against the Islamic Republic of Iran. With this aim in view, the imperialists, using agents bought on dollars of Saudi Arabia and trained to conduct subversive activities in Oman, including members of Afghan armed units posing as "freedom fighters", are plotting against Iran. The deputy demanded that an end be put to the machinations of the Afghan subversive elements in Baluchistan and Sistan.

PONOMAREV, MALTSEV RECEIVE IRAQ'S TARIQ 'AZIZ

LD111600 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 11 Nov, TASS--Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev and member of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR Viktor Maltsev today had a meeting with member of the Revolutionary Command Council, Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Iraq Tariq 'Aziz, who arrived in the Soviet Union for a working visit.

A conversation was held during which the sides discussed some questions of bilateral Soviet-Iraqi relations and the current situation in the Near and Middle East.

U.S. RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCES ARRIVE IN EGYPT

LD111004 Moscow TASS in English 0709 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Beirut, 11 Nov, TASS--The first units from among U.S. "Rapid Deployment Forces" intended for use as an instrument of interference in "hot spots" of the globe have arrived in Egypt. They are to participate in ten-day exercises which are to begin on November 15.

Observers' opinion is that the landing of U.S. troops in the Middle East is an overt demonstration of the U.S. "ability" to deploy its forces thousands of miles away from its own territory for an interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

Rassadin Comment

LD112012 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] The first units of the American Rapid Deployment Force have arrived at the Egyptian air base west of Cairo to take part in military exercises at the end of the week. On the whole 1,400 American officers and men are being sent to Egypt, plus modern fighter-bombers and transport helicopters. Our observer Leonid Rassadin makes this comment:

The exercises code-named "Bright Star" are the first of the kind since the formation of the Rapid Deployment Force. According to the Pentagon one of the chief objectives of the maneuvers is to test interaction between American naval, ground, and air forces, which as U.S. General Warner said can be deployed during a crisis in any part of the world. The number of these contingents, he added, would be brought to about 200,000 men.

The provocative nature of the current American movement in the Middle East is self-evident. The previous such action was taken by the United States in 1958 in Lebanon. Considering the complicated and highly strained situation in the Middle East, America's military exercises in Egypt, that is next door to the Iranian-Iraqi conflict in the Persian Gulf would hardly make for stability in the region.

The UPI agency has stated openly that the aim of the maneuvers is to test the possibilities for using the Rapid Deployment Force during Middle East crises that might require American intervention. With the agreement of President as-Sadat, the United States has virtually turned Egypt into a bridgehead for military interference in the affairs of other Middle East countries. It wants to build up its military potential in the Middle East and Southwest Asia to an extent where it would be possible to surround progressive Arab countries and crush their resistance to imperialist scheming, especially resistance to the separate Camp David deal designed to wipe out the Palestine liberation movement.

The dangerous seat of tension in the Middle East and southwest Asia has turned the region into a mined zone, figuratively speaking. Under the circumstances one should exercise particular caution. But the United States has the unfortunate habit of moving in the navy and stepping up military activity where restraint is required most of all. As President Leonid Brezhnev has remarked, if there is a revolution in Iran, America is sending a fleet to its shores and seeks to obtain new bases in the vicinity. If there is a conflict between Iran and Iraq, it is sending more ships to the Persian Gulf and is stepping up its search for bases. In a word, every time the choice is in favor of crude pressure and blackmail. Such activities, President Brezhnev emphasized can only build up tension.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH MOROCCO SIGNED IN MOSCOW

LD101537 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] Tass--A. N. Manzhulo, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, and A. Guessous, Moroccan minister of commerce, industry and maritime fisheries, signed an agreement in Moscow on 6 November on questions of the further development and consolidation of Soviet-Moroccan trade relations.

A. Guessous was also received by S. A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

LAPIN EXAMINES RESULTS OF USSR VISIT BY CHAIRMAN MENGISTU

LD112335 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] Socialist Ethiopia's leader, Mengistu Haile Mariam, has completed his official visit of friendship to the Soviet Union. The visit involved top-level talks that resulted in a joint statement. Valentin Lapin comments:

The Soviet-Ethiopian talks in Moscow have revealed the two countries' resolve to further their friendship based on the principles of equality, mutual respect and noninterference in one another's internal affairs. Relations between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia serve as a fine example of Soviet cooperation with the developing states. In these relations the Soviet Union seeks neither special rights nor privileges. Its main desire is to promote peace and accord so that every nation can enjoy the benefits of freedom and be master of its national wealth.

President Brezhnev has said that the Soviet Union will continue to follow this policy firmly and consistently. Besides the questions of further bilateral cooperation, the talks in Moscow involved discussions on the international situation. The two sides noted with regret that this situation could not be described as tranquil. Tension in the world, they said, is aggravated by those who seek hegemony and who wish to plunder somebody else's wealth. A zone of tension now includes a vast area between the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. Expressing a joint point of view on world events, the Soviet Union and Ethiopia condemned the United States for building up its military presence in east Africa, in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf area. They reaffirmed their consistent policy aimed at creating an atmosphere of mutual understanding in the Horn of Africa, based on respect for one another's sovereignty, to be shown by every nation in the region, an atmosphere based on the principles of noninterference in each other's internal affairs and renunciation of territorial claims.

The two sides spoke in favor of an active struggle against the growth of the military danger, for settling disputes by peaceful political means and for turning the easing of tension into a stable trend in international relations. The Soviet and Ethiopian leaders stressed that traditional friendship between their people would further develop on the basis of mutual interest in strengthening peace. The stand taken by the two countries shows convincingly that Soviet-Ethiopian friendship is becoming an influential factor in promoting international security. It is also an important contribution to ensuring unity between all the forces that favor freedom, national independence and social progress.

WASHINGTON 'CONSCIOUSLY' ARMING SOMALIA FOR 'SUBVERSIVE' AIMS

LD111650 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It is reported from Nairobi that persons of Somali origin connected with the Mogadishu regime have been requested to leave the territory [predel] of Kenya immediately. This measure by the Kenyan Government was announced in response to the activity of Somali terrorist bands in the northeastern province of the country. The latest acts of the bandits are the murder of the district officer of Dadaab and of several other officials.

The northeastern province of Kenya has long been the object of claims by Somalia. The Mogadishu regime, guided by chauvinist plans for the creation of a greater Somalia, also claims parts of the territory of other neighboring countries: Djibouti and Ethiopia.

The expansionist aspirations of Somalia have more than once been the cause of bloody conflicts in this area--in 1963 with Kenya, and in 1977 with Ethiopia. The OAU has often called on Somalia to refrain from hostile actions against its neighbors, and to respect the existing border. But facts show that the ruling regime in Somalia ignores these calls and continues to trample on the basic principles of the United Nations and the OAU borders and sovereignty.

The African press points out that Somalia would not be able to conduct military actions against neighboring countries without support from outside. The markings on weapons seized from the Somali bandits indicates Western countries which are actively supporting the adventurist policy of Mogadishu. The subversive character of this policy became even more apparent after the signing this year of the American-Somali agreement on the siting of U.S. military bases on Somali territory. The Mogadishu regime, by agreeing to this, will receive in exchange from the United States arms worth more than $125 million in the next 2 years. It is quite obvious what these arms will be used for. Nor is it a secret for Washington. A representative of the United States' State Department admitted recently that it is well known that regular Somali troops are in the territory of the Ethiopian Province of Ogaden. And representatives of the CIA informed the Subcommittee for African Affairs of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress that these troops are equipped with arms received from the United States and other Western countries.

There is only one conclusion to be drawn: Washington is consciously arming Somalia in order to step up its subversive activity in northeast Africa, and to warm its hands by igniting new conflicts.

ZIMBABWE TELEVISION PROGRAM SUPPORTS AFGHAN REVOLUTION

LD102326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2004 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Zimbabwe national television has prepared a broadcast devoted to the situation in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The television announcer stressed that all genuine patriots in Afghanistan are full of determination to defend the gains of the revolution from the encroachments of the internal and external reaction. The great importance was noted of the recent visit paid to the USSR by Babrak Karmal, the Afghan leader, and of his meetings with Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for the consolidation of the national independence of Afghanistan.

BREZHNEV, GUYANAN PRESIDENT BURNHAM EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

LD061125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 80 p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev has sent L.F.S. Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, congratulations on taking up the post. The president of Guyana expressed profound gratitude to L.I. Brezhnev for the congratulations and good wishes. The telegrams voice confidence in the further development of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Guyana.

USTINOV ISSUES ORDER OF DAY FOR REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD121033 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Nov 80 p 1

[USSR Defense Minister "Order of the Day" No 295]

[Text] Comrades soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers!

Comrades ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrades officers, generals and admirals!

Today the working people of the Soviet Union, the army and navy servicemen, and all progressive mankind celebrate the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Soviet people are greeting this noteworthy date in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm. Socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress has been widely launched throughout the country. The working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia, closely rallied around the CPSU, are working selflessly on the successful competition of the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan and this year's plan.

Our people are rightly proud of their achievements in communist building. In the past years a major new step has been taken in developing industry, agriculture, science and culture. A broad program has been implemented for improving the people's material welfare. The fraternal countries of the socialist community have achieved great successes in their socio-political and economic development. Our friendship and cohesion are strengthening increasingly.

Loyal to Lenin's foreign policy principles, the Central Committee of our party, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally are consistently and unswervingly steering a course toward the conservation of peace and detente, the curbing of the arms race, and disarmament.

However, the international situation remains complex. Reactionary imperialist forces are aggravating it and persisting in attempts to dictate their will to sovereign states. They seek to bury detente and to plunge mankind into a new cold war. Tension is being fueled by U.S. and other NATO countries' military activity and efforts to disrupt in their favor the prevailing military-strategic equilibrium. The partnership between imperialism and Beijing hegemonism is increasingly dangerous to the cause of peace.

Under these conditions the CPSU and the Soviet state are doing everything necessary to consolidate [usileniye] the country's defense capability and to enhance the armed forces' vigilance and combat readiness. The army and navy servicemen, boundlessly devoted to the cause of communism, are persistently mastering the combat equipment and weapons entrusted to them, improving their field, air and naval training, and preserving and augmenting the glorious revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the CPSU, the Soviet people, and their armed forces. In single combat formation with the fraternal armies of the socialist community countries, they are vigilantly standing guard over the great revolutionary gains and are always ready to deal a crushing rebuff to any aggressor.

Comrade army and navy servicemen! Comrade veterans of the armed forces!

I congratulate you on the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. I wish you new successes in improving the quality of your combat and political training, perfecting your combat readiness, and providing a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress. Always be ready to defend the Soviet people's gains and our motherland's state interests.

To mark the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution I order:

That today, 7 November, at 2100, a ceremonial 30-gun salute be fired in our motherland's capital--the Hero-City of Moscow--and in the capitals of the union republics, the hero-cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Sevastopol, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Kerch and Tula, the Hero-Fortress of Brest, and also the cities of Kaliningrad, Lvov, Rostov-na-Donu, Kuybyshev, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Chita, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok and Severomorsk.

Long live the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!

Long live the valiant USSR Armed Forces!

Glory to the CPSU--the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister. Moscow, 7 November 1980

EDITORIALS HIGHLIGHT SIGNIFICANCE OF OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

Growing Social Activeness

LD101341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Following the Road of Victories"]

[Text] The banner of Great October flutters high above our motherland, raised aloft by the will of Soviet people--the pioneers of the socialist transformation of society. The imposing edifice of communism is being erected by their creative energy. The expanses of our native land are filled with the hum of construction sites. Our industry is marching confidently toward the meridians of Siberia and other eastern regions of the country. It now takes little more than 2 days to produce as much industrial output as was produced in the whole of the year 1913. Agricultural workers are working persistently, striving to give the motherland more grain and other produce. Major new steps have been taken in the exploration of outer space.... The Soviet people are following the bright road of achievements and victories--the road of October.

This year's October festival is remarkable because it is being marked during the days of nationwide preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress, in conditions where the scale and complexity of the tasks being implemented by the country are increasing. The party's policy, embodying Leninist ideas, the ideas of October, is permeated with revolutionary spirit and a bold approach to resolving urgent problems. This policy, genuinely a people's policy, is reflected in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum; it is clearly outlined in the materials of the Fourth Session of the USSR Surpeme Soviet of the 10th Convocation which approved the country's economic and social development plan and the budget for the 1st year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The path of the heroic struggle and glorious victories traveled by the Soviet people is particularly clearly visible from today's bridgeheads of communist building. Our every step along this path has been an innovative quest. To use Lenin's metaphor, whereas the bourgeoisie, on coming to power, received a "team already tried and tested, a road prepared beforehand, machinery tested in advance," the working class, when it gained power, had "neither team nor road, nothing at all, precisely nothing tested beforehand!" In forging a path to socialism for the first time and creating the "machinery" of the new society, the Leninist party led the Soviet people onto the broad road of great transformations. Open any page in their annals--every line resounds with a hymn to Soviet people: to those who erected the first outposts of industry and placed the countryside firmly on a socialist footing; to those who took up arms to defend the cause of October and the gains of socialism; to those who restored their native land, which had been mutilated by fire and the sword and was liberated from the fascist barbarians, and healed the wounds of war.

Our people's creative activity, guided by the Communist Party has culminated in the building of developed socialism. At this stage, which is marked by a high upsurge in the people's creativity, the revolutionary transforming force of Marxism-Leninism and and the ideas of October is revealed increasingly fully. Soviet society has never been so united and firm, has never had at its disposal such tremendous production forces and spiritual health as it does today. The country's economic, scientific and technical potential is growing. In the 10th 5-Year Plan, industrial output worth R717 billion more than in the last 5 year plan will have been produced, an agricultural output worth R50 billion more. Rightly proud of what they have achieved, Soviet people are well aware that today they must work even more purposefully, strive for a further upsurge in production efficiency and output quality and improve the machinery of economic management.

The Communist Party sees its goal in steadily increasing the people's well-being. All that is done to develop the country's production forces is intended to improve Soviet citizens' life and promotes the formation of the new person, the all-round development of the individual and the improvement of our way of life.

The CPSU, organically merging its policy with the creative energy of workers, kolkhoz members and the intelligentsia, leads them confidently along Lenin's course, along the path of October. The party is going to meet its congress, L.I. Brezhnev has noted, in unity with the people, with a clear program of actions. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum and the Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, reveal the wide panorama of our society's progress. The plan for 1981 gives the national economy an even firmer base and continues the transfer of the economy onto a footing of intensive development.

As communist building advances toward new heights, so the social activeness of the country's working people and their political culture grow and they are involved more extensively and profoundly in the management of state affairs. The burning desire to make a weighty contribution to the common cause, to the successful completion of the 10th 5-Year Plan and the creation of good foundations for work in the 11th 5-Year Plan--that is what now determines Soviet people's life stance. They are working in an atmosphere of constantly strengthening ideological and socio-political unity in our society and they warmly support the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

Soviet people, fully determined to implement their own party's plans and launching competition, are responding with labor achievements to the CPSU Central Committee's slogan for the 63d anniversary of October:

Under Lenin's banner, under the Communist Party's leadership--forward to the victory of communism!

Progress Along 'Road'

LD101701 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Following the Path of October"]

[Text] The great, bright festival of Great October is with us again, decked in red and overflowing with solemn melodies. The Great October Socialist Revolution was the main event of the 20th century and radically changed the course of all mankind's development. Accomplished by our country's heroic proletariat under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party headed by V.I. Lenin, this revolution was the birthday of the world's first workers' and peasants' state and opened up a new era in world history--the era of the transition from capitalism to socialism. [paragraph continues]

That is why the October festival is always so significant, invariably close and dear to every Soviet person and to working people in all countries and continents.

For Soviet people this year's festival is particularly joyous. They are marking it in an atmosphere of the tremendous political and labor enthusiasm aroused by preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress, and in an atmosphere of nationwide creative struggle for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan for the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan. A new surge of strength and creative energy, a new wave of patriotic deeds and aspirations were aroused in the working people of the cities and villages and in army and navy servicemen by the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum and the materials of the Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation. The plenum and session documents are further convincing confirmation that our people and our party preserve indestructible loyalty to the immortal ideas of Great October and are firmly and steadily following its path.

The path of October is the high road of world social progress, of ascent to the heights of human civilization. It is the path from the antagonistic system to radical socialist transformations. to a society free from exploitation; from the lack of political rights for the working people to socialist democracy; from the national oppression of peoples to their freedom and equality, friendship and fraternity; from technical and economic backwardness to the most advanced industry and mechanized collective agriculture; from the illiteracy of millions to the unprecedented flourishing of people's education, science and culture.

The Soviet people are rightly proud that under the Leninist party's leadership they were the first to take this highway of world history. They are proud of that, overcoming all the difficulties of the transition period and the two world wars unleashed by imperialism, they were the first to pave the way to socialism, the first to build a developed socialist society and the first to embark on the extensive building of communism.

In the annals of the heroic achievements of the Soviet people, who are confidently following the path to communism, a worthy place will be assigned to the present, 10th 5-Year Plan. It has confirmed the correctness of the economic strategy elaborated at the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. In the years which have elapsed the country's economic and defense potential has increased considerably. A major new step has been taken in the development of the entire national economy and in resolving great and important social tasks.

On the eve of the October festival we have been gratified to learn that over the 5 years the national income will have increased by R397 billion, industrial output by R717 billion and agricultural output by R50 billion compared with the previous 5-year plan, and that more than 1,200 major industrial enterprises have been commissioned. Our holiday mood is intensified by the awareness that the party is consistently resolving the multifaceted tasks of increasing the people's well-being, that during the current 5-year plan the real income of workers, employees and kolkhoz members has increased again and payments and benefits from social consumption funds have increased, and that the earlier envisaged level of capital investments in housing construction has been surpassed.

Thus the splendid ideals of the Great October Socialist Revolution live and triumph in our country and are being transformed more and more fully into concrete deeds and achievements. The historical transformations which the revolution began are aimed--now as in the past--at creating for working people every opportunity for a free, secure, cultured and creatively full life--a life worthy of man in the highest sense of the word. "We reassert again and again," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said not long before the present festival, "that for us it will remain a priority task to increase Soviet people's well-being and more fully satisfy their material needs and spiritual requirements."

Guided by this supreme goal, the party also implements a quite definite policy in the international arena. A policy of ensuring peaceful external conditions for the country--that is, a policy of detente, disarmament and cooperation. Thanks to this policy and to the multifaceted, energetic activity of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states on the basis of their countries' increased economic and defense might, the seventies saw an improvement in the international situation. But recently aggressive imperialist forces have counterposed to the positive processes taking place in the world a policy of whipping up the arms race and stirring up tension--a policy which is spearheaded against the land of October and its allies and friends.

Naturally, the CPSU and the Soviet state are drawing the necessary conclusions and adopting appropriate measures. These include measures to strengthen their country's defense might and develop and improve its valiant armed forces. The party teaches that all the experience accumulated and the international situation which is taking shape, particularly recent facts, make it incumbent on us to keep our powder dry, to be persistent and consistent in upholding the cause of peace and to remember our historic responsibility for the destinies of the motherland and of all mankind. Soviet servicemen regard these instructions as guidance for action and maintain high vigilance and persistently improve combat readiness.

All our people warmly and unanimously approve and fully support the Leninist party's domestic and foreign policy. Widely and fittingly marking the 63d anniversary of Great October, they are reporting the successes achieved and at the same time focusing their attention on unresolved problems and new tasks. In our festival columns there is no room for a complacent or self-satisfied attitude; their march, many millions strong, is oriented toward the future.

The great path which began in October 1917 and the great struggle for communism go on. Boundlessly devoted to the sacred ideas of this struggle and closely rallied around the Leninist party, Soviet people declare:

Glory to Great October, which opened a new era in mankind's history!

Under Lenin's banner, under the Communist Party's leadership--forward to the victory of communism!

Worldwide Effects of October

LD101433 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Following Lenin's Course"]

[Text] For 63 years now the victorious banner of Great October, which ushered in a new era in mankind's history--the era of the collapse of capitalism and the building of a socialist society, which opens up immense horizons for creative, constructive work by the people's masses--has been fluttering over our world.

The revolutionary transformations initiated by Great October have covered many countries of our world. The socialist system has been firmly established in a number of European, Asian and American countries as a result of victorious revolutions and there has emerged a community of socialist countries, united by firm ties of fraternity based on the teaching of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The colonial empire has collapsed beneath the mighty blows of the peoples' national liberation movement and dozens of independent states, whose peoples are struggling against neocolonialism and for national and economic independence, have risen from its ruins.

Imperialism has irretrievably lost its world domination and ability to dictate its will to countries and peoples. The correlation of forces in the world arena has radically changed in socialism's favor.

The Soviet Union nowadays is a mighty socialist state confidently marching at the head of social progress and exemplifying what tremendous creative forces the October Revolution wakened among the broad people's masses and what great tasks of worldwide historic significance the Soviet people have resolved and are resolving under the leadership of Lenin's Communist Party.

Along with the fraternal socialist community countries, our motherland is today a beacon and reliable bastion for all peoples and oppressed working people's masses in their just struggle for better living conditions, worthy of man, and for freedom from national and social oppression.

The Soviet people are greeting the 63d anniversary of October in the atmosphere of the temendous upsurge in the masses' political and labor activeness evoked by the preparations for the 26th congress of the beloved Communist Party. Working people want to crown the last year of the 10th 5-Year Plan with glorious new achievements and thereby to lay a firm foundation for scaling new, loftier heights in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

We have been equipped with an inspiring program for this creative activity by the results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum, the speech at the plenum of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the new horizons for 1981, which found precise expression in the indicators of the state economic and social development plan and budget for the first year of the new 5-Year plan, adopted by the Fourth USSR Supreme Soviet Session.

Attention in the plenum's work and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech was focused on the questions on whose solution Soviet people's living conditions and the further improvement of the people's well-being are most directly dependent. "This seems to be the most party-minded approach, when paramount importance is attached to the people's welfare," L.I. Brezhnev said.

The resolution of the tasks associated with further improving people's living conditions and increasing the people's prosperity is inextricably linked with economic growth, improved efficiency and the intensification of all social production. Creative, highly productive labor by each Soviet person, whatever sector he works in, is the basis for strengthening our motherland's might and augmenting society's material and spiritual wealth. The 25th CPSU Congress discussed the methods and content of work to further improve our socialist democracy. Mentally surveying the road our country has traveled in the years since the congress, we can see what tremendous work the party does to further strengthen and develop socialist democracy.

The adoption of the new USSR Constitution, the constitution of a developed socialist society, was an outstanding event in the country's life over these years. The Constitution confirmed once again that all the transformations and changes effected in our country are aimed primarily at ensuring truly humane living conditions for everybody and that the concepts of freedom, human rights, democracy and social justice, to which the bourgeoisie, its academic minions and the venal bourgeois press pay lipservice, are filled with real meaning only under conditions of socialism.

The adoption of the new USSR Constitution has raised soviets' work to a higher level. Their activity is typified by initiative in deciding many issues of the development of the economy and culture, consumer services and the production of consumer goods, and by the strict monitoring of the work of management organs, enterprises and organizations.

One of the first decrees adopted by Soviet power was Lenin's Decree on Peace. Following Lenin's course, our party bears aloft the banner of the struggle for peace.

For more than 35 years our people, along with other country's peoples, have been living beneath peaceful skies. This great gain is the result of the wise foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet Government and the result of the tireless struggle of all peace-loving peoples for peace.

The world's peoples know that the threat of another war from the most reactionary imperialist circles, especially in the United States, can be averted. The way to do this is to pool the efforts of all the world's peoples to thwart the plans of the imperialists and hegemonists.

On the 63rd anniversary of October millions of Soviet people will take to the streets of our cities and villages beneath the glorious banners of our struggle and victories to demonstrate the people's inviolable unity and cohesion around Lenin's party.

--Onward, to the victory of communism, beneath the banner of Lenin and the leadership of the Communist Party!

WORLDWIDE GREETINGS MESSAGES ON GREAT OCTOBER PUBLISHED

Carter Cable

LD111705 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] To His Excellency Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Esteemed Mr Chairman,

On behalf of the American people I send congratulations on the USSR's national holiday. The United States is firmly attached to the cause of international justice and peace throughout the world and is, as before, prepared to cooperate with the Soviet Union in efforts aimed at reducing the danger of war.

With respect,

[Signed] Jimmy Carter

Polish Greetings

LD111703 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades!

On the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution we send on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the Polish Council of State and Council of Ministers and all Polish people wholehearted congratulations and best wishes to you, to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and the fraternal Soviet people.

The victory of the October Revolution won 63 years ago by the Russian proleteriat under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party headed by V.I. Lenin was a turning point in man's history. It initiated the epoch of the victorious struggle of the world's peoples for social and national liberation. Inspired by the ideals of Great October, the Soviet people under the CPSU's leadership created the world's first socialist state. Thanks to this, the land of the soviets repelled the imperialist intervention, made the decisive contribution to the defeat of Hitler's facism and also brought freedom to other European peoples.

Today, utilizing the advantages of socialism, Soviet people are building a communist society with their strenuous, creative labor. The Soviet communists' forthcoming 26th congress will be a major event in communist building in the Soviet Union and an important new impetus to the pursuit of the Soviet state's peace-loving policy.

The Polish people have special grounds for linking their independence and development at the present stage with the victory of the October Revolution, to which they also made a fitting contribution. Lenin's decrees analyzing the declarations on the partitions of Poland and proclaiming the peoples' right to self-determination played a decisive part in the creation of an independent Polish state. Born in the joint struggle against Hitler's fascism, Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms and the Polish people's embarkation 36 years ago on the socialist path of development laid the firm foundation of the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between socialist Poland and the Soviet Union. The constant development and deepening of these relations are at the same time an important contribution by both states to the consolidation of the unity of the entire socialist community.

On your national holiday we wish you, dear comrades, and the fraternal Soviet people further achievements on the path of communist building and new successes in the struggle for peace and social progress throughout the world.

[Signed] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee

Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish Council of State

Jozef Pinkowski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers

Castro Message

LD120955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] To Comrade I.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades!

On the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution allow me on behalf of the Communist Party, government and entire people of Cuba to convey our warmest fraternal congratulations to the dear Soviet people, the CPSU, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers. The date of 7 November is a joyful day for all peoples of the world. The October Revolution, which opened a new era in the history of mankind, is one of the most important accomplishments of this century. It laid the foundation for the transition to the creation of a new society and the formation of the world's first worker-peasant state, and proved that it is possible to end once and for all man's exploitation of man.

Over the past decades the Soviet people have been obliged to wage a bloody struggle both against internal reaction and against the colluding imperialist powers which tried to stifle the land of the soviets, indeed they began to build a socialist society under the conditions of a very harsh imperialist blockade. The Soviet people's victorious struggle against fascism was a very great contribution to the people's liberation and a supreme example of proletarian internationalism. Under the wise leadership of their Communist Party the Soviet people worked selflessly on the restoration of their war-torn motherland, and the USSR has now attained a level of development which has promoted it to the vanguard of world progress. The Soviet people have successfully completed the building of a socialist society and are advancing toward a bright future of communism. On this path the Soviet Union has won the respect of all the world's progressive and peace-loving forces by its consistent foreign policy, whose constant goal is the struggle for peace, international detente and security, the halting of the arms race, the peoples' freedom and independence, and social progress, in the interests of all mankind. This year we celebrated the 20th anniversary of our relations, and it is particularly notable that the first Soviet-Cuban spaceflight has taken place in the same year. The launching into space of the first representative of Latin America, a continent which imperialism has made the main target of its policy of exploitation and oppression, became possible only thanks to the internationalist aid which the Soviet Union has given our people since our revolution's victory, and it is graphic testimony to the strength of socialism throughout the world.

I take this opportunity, on this notable date, to express to you once again our profound gratitude and to wish you renewed success in developing your socialist motherland, in completing the 10th 5-Year Plan and preparing for the 26th CPSU Congress, which will be an important new contribution to the cause of communism, peace, social progress and socialist internationalism.

Allow me also to express wishes for prosperity to the fraternal Soviet people and for good health and personal happiness to yourselves.

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Cuban Council of State and Council of Ministers

Bulgarian Greetings

LD120941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades!

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian State Council and Council of Ministers, on behalf of the Bulgarian people and on our own behalf we send to you and through you to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the entire Soviet people most cordial congratulations in connection with the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Great October Socialist Revolution, which attained victory under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party created by Vladimir Ilich Lenin and tempered in grim class battles, laid the basis of a fundamental breakthrough in mankind's development and transformed the 20th century into an age of historic victories for the proletariat and for the peoples' national liberation movement, an age of the establishment of the communist social formation and of the triumph of the immortal Leninist teaching.

Unswervingly following the behests of October, the working people of the Soviet Union, under the leadership of their heroic Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, have achieved remarkable results in building a new life and are now successfully creating the material and technical base of communism.

The Soviet Union's immense gains in the economic sphere, in social policy and in culture, its decisive role in the emergence and strenghtening of the world socialist system and in the development of the world revolutionary process and its invaluable contribution to the struggle to achieve lasting and just peace on earth confirm the unfading significance of the ideas and cause of Great October.

In today's complex international situation, brought about by the militarist plans and aggressive actions of the most reactionary imperialist and hegemonist circles, the land of October continues to march in the vanguard of the forces which firmly and unswervingly uphold mankind's right to a peaceful and happy future. The complex of proposals submitted by the Soviet Union for discussion at the 35th UN General Assembly session is yet another striking manifestation of the peace-loving foreign policy of the great Lenin's motherland. These proposals met with the full approval of working people and progressive people the world over. In unbreakable unity with the fraternal parties and countries of the socialist community the BCP and Bulgaria wholly support the policy of peace and mutually advantageous cooperation consistently pursued by the CPSU and USSR and are actively contributing to its implementation, to the strengthening of the detente process in present-day international relations, to the curbing of the arms race and to disarmament.

It is with a sense of great joy and sincere admiration that Bulgarian communists and all our people follow the Soviet Union's achievements in building a communist society. The fraternal mutual relations between the BCP and CPSU, between Bulgaria and the USSR, based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism are decisive factors in the successful implementation of the ideas of Great October in Bulgaria. It is with optimism that the working people of our two fraternal countries greet today the glorious October jubilee and are preparing to greet with inspiration the 12th BCP Congress and 26th CPSU Congress, which will trace bright new prospects and impart new impetus to creative work in the building of socialism and communism and the development of the process of all-round cooperation and rapprochement of our parties, countries and peoples.

On this great festival of all progressive mankind--the 63d anniversay of the Great October Socialist Revolution--we wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, and the fraternal Soviet people further magnificent successes in building a new society and in the struggle for peace, security and social progress the world over for the sake of our great communist ideal.

[Signed] Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers

COMPARISON TO TIKHONOV CELEBRATION MEETING SPEECH NOTED

The following comparison to the item entitled "Moscow Celebration Meeting Marks October Anniversary" and subtitled "Tikhonov Address" published on page p 1 of the 7 November 1980 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT was taken from Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 November 1980 pages 1-2.

On page P 2, penultimate paragrah, line one, PRAVDA reads: The party and people see in Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev its wise leader...

On page P 3, first paragraph, first line, PRAVDA reads: The country occupies the first place in the world in production of steel, oil (including gas condensate), iron and manganese ore...

On page P 4, first paragraph, line three, PRAVDA reads: nearly doubled. The wages--the chief source of the working people's income--are rising constantly.

In the same paragraph, antepenultimate line, PRAVDA adds the following sentence: quality is improving. During the 10th 5-Year Plan alone consumer goods have been produced to the value of R790 billion, or R170 billion more than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Social consumption funds...

On page P 4, paragraph three, line seven, PRAVDA omits the passage "Central Committee of which"...

On page P 4, last paragraph, antepenultimate line, PRAVDA reads: rapidly increasing the extraction of natural gas, making more rational use of traditional and new forms of energy, and creating and introducing into production...

On page P 5, paragraph three, line four, PRAVDA reads: of progressive types of transportation, above all pipeline transportation, raising the amount of technical equipment...

On page P 5, antepenultimate paragraph, line nine, PRAVDA reads: No kind of squandering can be tolerated in a society in which a person's position is determined, above all, by the results of his labor, in a society which can only...

On page P 7, last paragraph, lines five and six, PRAVDA reads: role of the party in socialist countries and at presenting in a distorted fashion relations between the party and state and public organizations as relations of bureaucratic administration and command and petty tutelage. These fabrications have...

On page P 8, first paragraph, line two PRAVDA reads: rights and obligations, which enable them to influence considerably more effectively the solution of questions of their regions' comprehensive economic and social developments, consumer goods production, the use of labor resources and the improvement of the population's working and living conditions. And it is...

On page P 9, paragraph two, line five, PRAVDA reads: on the eve of the congress. Reports and elections are being concluded in primary party organizations operating in the midst of the masses, directly in labor collective. Party meetings and...

On page P 9, antepenultimate paragraph, antepenultimate line, PRAVDA reads: scope which the great revolution gave to people's creativity, as V.I. Lenin pointed out. Soviet people are confident...

On page P 11, paragraph two, line five, PRAVDA reads: the strengthening of tendencies in the foreign policy...

PRAVDA adds "prolonged applause" notation as follows:

On page P 1, at the end of paragraphs two and three;

On page P 2, at the end of the antepenultimate paragraph;

On page P 3, at the end of paragraph six;

On page P 6, at the end of paragraph four;

On page P 7, in line three of paragraph two: can always rely. [prolonged applause]; and at the end of paragraph two;

On page P 7, at the end of paragraph three;

On page P 8, at the end of paragraphs six and eight;

On page P 9, at the end of the last paragraph;

On page P 10, at the end of the first paragraph;

On page P 11, at the end of the last paragraph;

PRAVDA adds "tumultuous applause" notations as follows:

On page P 2, at the end of the penultimate paragraph;

On page P 7, at the end of paragraph four;

On page P 12, at the end of the penultimate paragraph;

On page P 12, in line two of the last paragraph: of Soviet society! [tumultuous applause]

PRAVDA adds a "tumultuous, prolonged applause" notation at the end of the last paragraph on page P 12.

PRAVDA omits applause notations at the end of the first paragraph on page P 2, and in the first line of the last paragraph on page P 12.

KUNAYEV ATTENDS 7 NOVEMBER ANNIVERSARY CEREMONIES IN ALMA-ATA

AU101543 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1513 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Summary] On 7 November Novaya Square in Alma-Ata was decorated with the pictures of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels and Vladimir Ilich Lenin on the building of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee headquarters, and the dates "1917-1980", portraits of Communist Party and Soviet state leaders were on the other side of the square.

"The central tribune was ascended by Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members and candidate members; and other party and government leaders in the republic."

At 1000 Colonel General Lushev, commander of the troops of the Red Banner Order-decorated Central Asian Military District, received a report by Lieutenant General, Hero of the Soviet Union Nurmagambetov. He reviewed the columns of military subunits and congratulated them on the nationwide holiday. A unanimous "hurray" resounded over the square. Colonel General Lushev then ascended the central tribune. On behalf of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, he greeted and congratulated the district's troops and the working people of Alma-Ata on the 63d anniversay of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

"The anthems of the Soviet Union and the Kazakh SSR resounded majestically. The salvos of the festive salute were fired. The military parade began, traditionally opened by young drummers. A combined officers' column followed them in a clear-cut formation." The other columns to march past were: The cadets of the Alma-Ata higher general military command school named after Marshal of the Soviet Union Konev; signalmen; the cadets of the Red Banner Order-decorated Dzerzhinskiy Higher Border Guards Command School; air force troops; "combat equipment" and a combined band.

"The military parade in Alma-Ata once again confirmed the high military training of the troops of the Red Banner Order-decorated Central Asian Military District, their boundless loyalty to the party, the great socialist motherland and the October conquests.

"Following a short interval, manifestation began in the square to the melodies of martial music and songs."

"The manifestations in Alma-Ata and in all cities, settlements and villages were another brilliant evidence of the close cohesion of the working people around the CPSU, its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the head, of the firm determination of the republic's workers, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia to win new victories in socialist competitions for the successful completion of the tasks set for 1980 and the 10th 5-year period, and to welcome our party's 26th congress in a worthy manner."

VARIOUS RECEPTIONS IN HONOR OF OCTOBER REVOLUTION HELD

Polish Fete Notes Ties

LD111159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Nov, TASS--The Great October Socialist Revolution has become an event marking a historic breakthrough not only for the Soviet people but also for the peoples of the whole world, K. Barcikowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, said at a ceremony here devoted to the 63d anniversary of Great October. The USSR and Poland, he noted, are united by an alliance based on the ideas of socialism.

A characteristic feature of Soviet-Polish relations, the speaker stressed, is the close cooperation between the fraternal parties--the CPSU and the PZPR. The recent friendly visit to Moscow paid by S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and J. Pinkowski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and their talks with L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other Soviet leaders were graphic confirmation of this cooperation. These talks confirmed the vitality of the two countries' fraternal ties. Alliance with the USSR and cooperation betwen the two fraternal countries have been and will be the fundamental principle of Soviet-Polish relations and a guarantee of socialist Poland's security and independence.

The ceremony was attended by J. Pinkowski and other Polish leaders, working people and representatives of the Polish capital's public organizations.

Ceremonies to mark Great October were also held in the country's other cities. A demonstration took place and flowers were laid at the V.I. Lenin monument in Poronino. Wreaths and flowers were also laid at the monuments to comradeship in arms and on the graves of Soviet servicemen who fell in the fighting for Poland's liberation from the Hitlerite occupiers.

DPRK, Nepal Celebrations

LD101313 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 80 p 4

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, 5 Nov, TASS--A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the DPRK capital's public devoted to the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution has been held here. It was attended by Kong Chin-tae and Chong Chun-ki, candidate members of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee Politburo and vice premiers of the DPRK Administration Council, and also by a delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, which has arrived in Pyongyang to take part in the celebration of that date.

A speech on the anniversary of Great October was delivered by Yi Pong-hui, deputy chairman of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society Central Board.

Katmandu, 5 Nov--A ceremonial meeting of the Nepalese public devoted to the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution has been held here. Taking part were members of the government, prominent statesmen and politicians of the country and activists of the Nepalese-Soviet Friendship Society.

Addressing the participants in the meeting, Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa said that Nepal regards the USSR as a friendly country and attaches tremendous significance to relations with it. The Soviet Union has always respected Nepal's independent foreign policy, which is based on the principles of nonalignment, and also its desire for peace and progress.

He described the October Revolution as a most important event in world history.

ENVOY HIGHLIGHTS SOVIET-AFGHAN TIES ON OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

LD072336 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1730 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Speech by F.A. Tabayev, ambassador of the USSR, on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, in Kabul--date not given--recorded in Russian with Dari superimposed throughout]

[Excerpts] Today the people of the USSR and all progressive humanity are celebrating the 63d anniversary of Great October Socialist Revolution.

Dear friends, as a result of the success of the Great October Socialist Revolution, a government came into existence which for the first time gave a (?preference) to peace and established its relations with other countries on a new footing, of which the relations between Afghanistan and the USSR is a shining example. The friendship that ties Afghanistan and the USSR together is not only based on good neighborliness and historic reason but most of all it represents the deep felt internationalist and legal foreign policy of the USSR Government. As Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDRA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA has said after the success of the Sawr revolution, in particular when the revolution entered its second development stage, this friendship was enhanced to a higher level. Sixty years has passed since the start of this real fraternal relationship and no power can render it uncertain.

The relationship between our countries, as result of the successful conclusion of the Soviet and Afghan talks which were held at the highest level in Moscow, will be further strengthened and confirmed. In the course of the Soviet and Afghan talks, which were held in the Kremlin, there was a total unanimity of view and mutual understanding regarding all the topics of discussion.

It was pointed out in the talks that under the present conditions, the revolution of Afghanistan is going through its difficult development phase. The revolution in Afghanistan is faced with provocations organized by imperialist and hegemonist powers whose aim is to eliminate the gains of the people of Afghanistan. [Words indistinct] the revolution in Afghanistan has the internationalist support of the socialist countries and all the progressive forces in the world.

The Soviet Union and Afghanistan support the uncovering of the conspiracies and interferences of international reaction and defend the political situation in the DRA that has come about. Both sides will steadily and continuously strive for the normalization of the situation and the maintenance of good neighborliness in Asia and a secure and permanent peace, based on the (?UN Charter).

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUMS HELD THROUGHOUT USSR

LD112352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Summary] Plenums of the central committees of the Communist Party were held today in Belorussia, Georgia and Latvia. Kunayev spoke in Alma-Ata, Kisilev in Minsk.

"Speaking in Tbilisi was Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; in Baku Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; in Yerevan Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; in Riga Voss, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee.

Those taking part in the plenums assured the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev that the working people of the union republics would apply all their strength and energy toward implementing the plans outlined by the party for a worthy greeting of the 26th CPSU Congress. The plena approved in the main the drafts of the state plans for economic and social development and state budgets for Belorussia, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Latvia and Armenia. The drafts were recommended for examination at the next sessions of the supreme soviets of the republics."

Uzbek, Kirgizia Plenums

LD112348 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Summary] "Plenums of the Central Committee of the communist parties of Uzbekistan and Kirgizia took place in Tashkent and Frunze today, at which communists discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum and the tasks of the republic party organizations arising from its decisions and the speech to the plenum of Comrade Brezhnev. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee made a report in Tashkent, and Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgizia Communist Party Central Committee did so in Frunze."

In the current 5-year plan period the output of industrial goods in Uzbekistan has grown by nearly 30 percent, and for the first time 6.15 million tons of cotton was delivered to procurement points. The output of high quality goods increased fivefold in Kirgizia and engineering, nonferrous metallurgy and the light and food industries are developing quickly.

Georgian Plenum

LD112344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Text] At the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenum, opened today in Tbilisi, the results of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum and the tasks of the republican party organization in the successful fulfilment of the 10th 5-Year Plan and ensuring the further economic and social development of the republic in the new year are being discussed. Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report on these questions.

The results of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum and the tasks of the party organizations are today at the center of attention of the participants in the plenums of the central committees of the communist parties of Kazakhstan, Belorussia, Azerbaijan, Armenia and Latvia. The draft state plans and budgets for their republics for the coming year are being discussed today by deputies of Supreme Soviet sessions in Uzbekistan and Kirgizia.

Kazakh Plenum

AU121306 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1512 GMT 11 Nov 80

["Communique" on the 15th plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee on 11 November in Alma-Ata]

[Text] The 15th plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee was routinely held on 11 November 1980. The plenum listened to and discussed a report by Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, on the tasks of the republic's party organization for implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October 1980 Plenum, and the theses and conclusions set forth in Comrade Brezhnev's speech at the plenum.

The following comrades participated in the debate on the report: Aukhadiyev, Alma-Atinskiy Obkom first secretary; Korkin, Karagandinskiy Obkom first secretary; (Kurtayev), Kustanayskiy Oblispolkom chairman; Protozanov, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskiy Obkom first secretary; Bolatbayev, Severo-Kazakhstanskiy Oblispolkom chairman; Askarov, Chimkentskiy Obkom first secretary; Isayev, Pavlodarskiy Obkom first secretary; Nizhnikov, Aryk-Balykskiy Raykom first secretary in Kokchetavskiaya Oblast; Ashimbayev, Kazakh Trade Unions Council chairman; Motoriko, Kazakh minister of agriculture; (Kochetova), loom operator at the Alma-Ata cotton combine; Ivanov, Kazakh minister of trade; Butenko, general director of the Tselinograd production association for erosion fighting equipment; and (Nadanbayev), Kazakh minister of the food industry.

In the decision adopted, the plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee fully and entirely endorsed the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October 1980 Plenum and the theses and conclusions set forth in Comrade Brezhnev's speech at the plenum, and adopted them for guidance and steady implementation. The plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee for the most part approved the draft 1981 state plan for the economic and social development of the Kazakh SSR and the draft state plan of the republic for 1981. With this, the plenum of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee completed its proceedings.

Kazakh, Belorussia Plenums

LD112346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Summary] Plena of the central committees of the Communist Party were held today in Kazakhstan, Belorussian, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia and Latvia.

"During the 10th 5-Year Plan the economy of Kazakhstan underwent a dynamic and stable development, it was pointed out at the plenum in Alma-Ata. Apart from Karaganda, Temir Tau, Rudno-Altayskiy and Balkhash regions the industrial face of the republic is now determined by the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz, Mangyshlak and Karatau-Dzhambul territorial-production complexes. Their accelerated setting up was envisaged, as is known, by the decisions of the 25th party congress. Compared with the preceding 5-year plan the average annual production of grain crops in the republic increased by 26 percent and amounted to 27.4 million tons. These facts were quoted by Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Poliburo, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee."

"Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, pointed out in his report today that considerable successes had been achieved in Belorussia on the basis of the consistent implementation of the course of the party aimed at improving production efficiency. During 5 years republican industry will produce tens of billions of rubles worth more goods than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. The program to raise the well-being of the people is being implemented consistently; some R12 billion more were used in the republic from the national income for these purposes than in the preceding 5-year period. The population will receive 21 million square meters of residential housing; this means that every fifth inhabitant of Belorussia will improve his housing conditions."

MORE VIGOROUS COMBATING OF RELIGIOUS INFLUENCES URGED

LD071703 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 31 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences S. Dadabayeva, chief of the Scientific Atheism Sector of the Tadzhik SSR Academy of Sciences Philosophy Institute, under the rubric "Atheist's Tribune": "It Will Not Die Unaided"]

[Text] Why is belief in "divine providence" tenacious? Why today, in the age of most vivid and graphic manifestations of the strength of human reason, do we encounter instances of religious superstition? There cannot be a simple answer to these questions. However, it would not be wrong to assert that in many respects such phenomena are conditioned by the lack of a consistent scientific world outlook in a certain section of the population.

Under modern conditions, when the growth in the amount of information available to working people is making special demands on ideological work, the party has posed the task of considerably raising the standard of ideological education work, showing special concern for the content of this work and, more importantly, for its effectiveness.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" points out that broad opportunities have been created in our country for realizing the Communist Party's programmed aims, including the shaping of people's communist awareness. It is impossible to realize this task without overcoming the survival of religious influences.

Great work is being done in the republic to that end. In the first half of the year more than 4,000 lectures were given, dozens of scientific-practical conferences and question-and-answer evenings were held, 30 film and lecture agencies have been organized, and lecture cycles are given.

But does work on atheist education always achieve its aim? The effectiveness of anti-religious propaganda is often low because an account is not taken of the nature of the manifestation of religion or the reasons for it in a particular locality, the composition of worshipers or other factors on which the effectiveness of atheist education depends.

The Scientific Atheism Sector of the Philosophy Institute of the republic's Academy of Sciences has conducted research with a view to ascertaining the state of religion and the effectiveness of atheist measures in Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast. The research materials show that the overcoming of religion requires not just atheist propaganda but also the solution of a number of social problems. Thus, for example, the insufficiently high standard of medical services is one reason why people still believe in "holy" places and mazars and why individual believers, particularly women, turn to mullahs and imams for assistance. Religion survives not only because of traditions and customs but also because not all women participate in social production, and this in turn is associated with the underdevelopment of consumer services and the shortage of kindergartens and creches.

It is no accident that the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" points to the need "more profoundly and vigorously to tackle everyday questions on whose successful solution the effectiveness of educational work largely depends."

Atheist propaganda is also a struggle against private-ownership, petit bourgois mentality. Such a prejudice as bride-money, which still exists, is associated with precisely this mentality. Cases of the payment of bride-money are observed where the growth of material well-being "outstrips" educational work. And we cannot fail to be alarmed at the fact that not only elderly but also young people support the absurd custom.

To overcome this survival it is necessary to step up the ideological and organizational work of party and Komsomol organizations and to involve the public, which feels and understands the incompatibility of such a custom with our way of life. Thus, in our investigation an absolute majority of the people questioned do not support bride-money and believe that it abases a woman's dignity.

The research also showed that religion manifests itself most frequently in the form of observing various religious festivals and rites. Religion occupies a particularly firm position in family and domestic rites.

In this connection I wish to remind you that V.I. Lenin repeatedly emphasized that the struggle against religion must not be confined just to education. We frequently forget in everyday atheist work that religion does not amount just to views and convictions but profoundly permeates people's sentiments, feelings and emotions. And so, the struggle to overcome the survival of religious influences must be multifaceted and not amount just to bald enlightenment and the exposure of religious ideology, and it must not be confined to influencing a believer's reason.

Unfortunately, the practice of atheist propaganda in the republic is typified by precisely these shortcomings: a one-sided approach to the work and a desire only to criticize religious ideology. In the majority of cases such forms of work as lectures and question-and-answer evenings have begun to be absolutized and are considered the chief means of combating religion. This state of affairs is probably connected with an underestimation of other aspects of religion--this complex social phencmenon. Ministers of religion, on the other hand, in their desire to attract someone into the bosom of religion, work actively on his feelings and address those aspects of his life which are associated with profound psychological experiences.

The educational level of modern believers cannot be compared with what it was in the first years of Soviet power. However, many religious rites are observed even by representatives of the intelligentsia, particularly in the countryside. You might think that the fund of knowledge which they have and by which they are guided in their everyday life should make them nonbelievers. But in practice they sometimes develop a split personality, as it were, when knowledge stands on one side and convictions on the other. Thus, we need forms of atheist work which would influence a person's emotional world--the introduction of new festivals and rites. In the republic, it has to be admitted, new festivals and rites have not yet fully become a form of expression of the population's emotional needs, particularly in rural localities.

This is why, in answer to the question "In which festivals and rites do you participate?" 46 percent of the people questioned in Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast indicated only religious festivals; and some people are inclined to regard a departure from religious rites as a departure from national traditions. The rites of Muslim marriage and circumcision have proved the most durable in this sense.

The aforesaid CPSU Central Committee resolution pointed out that educational work is frequently weak at places of residence. This rebuke is also addressed to propagandists of atheism in our republic, where for a number of reasons many women are housewives, and there are more believers among them. For work with women it would be a good thing to follow the Turkmen SSR's experience and set up girls' clubs in rural localities, where they could attend dressmaking courses, watch movies and meet celebrities. In Turkmenia these clubs have existed for 2 decades, based in rural schools, and they are very popular.

In work with women, special attention should be devoted to new wedding customs and the ceremonial registration of marriage, since such vestiges of the past as the payment of bride-money, taking girls away from school and the giving in marriage of underage girls occur precisely as marriageable age approaches.

The struggle against the survival of religious influences requires a higher standard of work on the part of cultural enlightenment institutions. There are now good clubs, libraries and combined tea rooms and reading rooms on nearly all kolkhozes. But in many of them educational work is carried out haphazardly. In our investigation, in answer to the question "How do you spend your free time?" many people said that they watch television or read. Not one of those polled said they go to a club regularly. Kolkhoz libraries often do not have the necessary atheist literature. That affects the quality of the lectures delivered by local atheist lecturers.

Religion is a complex social phenomenon with traditions, rites and festivals which have become established over the centuries, and in the past it took deep root in people's everyday life and psychological makeup. It will not die out of its own accord. There must be painstaking, systematic work on the part of all who fight on the ideological front. Improving the quality and effectiveness of atheist work means increasing communists' and Komsomol members' sense of responsibility for this cause.

YEREVAN DEPUTY ADDRESSES SOVIET OF NATIOLNALITIES SESSION

LD121225 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 25 Oct 80 p 2

[Text of speech delivered by L.N. Nersesyan, deputy for Yerevan's Shaumyanskiy Electoral Okrug, at 23 October USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Session]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! The CPSU and the Soviet state are firmly and consistently pursuing the policy elaborated by the 25th CPSU Congress for further improving the people's material and cultural living standard on the basis of the dynamic and proportionate development of social production and the improvement of its efficiency. This is borne out yet again by the drafts for the state plan for economic and social development and for the country's budget for 1981 submitted for discussion today by the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The decisions of the recent CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the graphic and rich speech delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, provided an in-depth analysis of the state of affairs in all sectors of our country's national economy and set comprehensively substantiated tasks for further building up our motherland's economic might at the start of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev are directing the communists and all Soviet people toward the fuller utilization of intensive factors for the growth of social production and the working people's welfare by improving the quality and efficiency of work at all levels and improving the economic mechanism and planning. This course of the party's which ensures the attainment of high final results is encountering profound understanding, approval and support among Soviet people.

The working people of Soviet Armenia, like the entire Soviet people, warmly approve the party's wise domestic and foreign policy and are seeking to fulfill better the economic and political tasks which face them. The republic's communists and all working people, following the instructions of the party's Central Committee, are focusing their efforts on ensuring the effective utilization of the resources earmarked by the state in every production sector, bringing all internal reserves into play and ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans of the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The consistent pursuit of the CPSU's socioeconomic policy has enabled us to achieve new successes in developing the national economy in the 10th 5-Year Plan. [paragraph continues]

In the republic a course is being pursued toward intensifying work in all national economic sectors and improving work efficiency and quality by accelerating the development of national economic sectors which determine technical progress, strengthening state and plan discipline, saving material, labor and energy resources and making maximum use of internal reserves.

Today we can report to the USSR Supreme Soviet that targets for the economic and social development of the republic laid down for the 10th 5-Year Plan will be successfully fulfilled.

In the 10th 5-Year Plan industrial output will have increased by approximately 47 percent which corresponds to the upper limit of the Armenian SSR target in the main direction for the development of the USSR national economy approved by the 25th CPSU Congress. In the 5-year period industrial output worth more than R400 million will have been marketed in excess of the established plans. A lot of work has been done to improve output quality. The amount of industrial output with the state seal of quality has quadrupled and now constitutes 18.2 percent of overall output. We have achieved marked successes in expanding the volume and range of consumer goods production. In the 10th 5-Year Plan consumer goods production will have increased by 52 percent compared with the planned 46.6 percent. Of the overall number of top-category articles 65 percent are consumer goods.

Thanks to the assistance of the party Central Committee and Soviet Government the republic's agricultural workers managed through selfless labor to overcome the consequences of this year's natural disaster and fulfill the 5-year plan targets and to overfulfill the targets for some agricultural products.

Permit me, comrades, from this lofty platform, to express on behalf of the working people of Soviet Armenia profound gratitude and sincere appreciation to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally for the moral, material and technical assistance the republic has received.

The summary indicator of the socialist economy's development--the increase in national income--will be 40.9 percent compared with a target of 37.7. A big social development program has been implemented.

For the successful fulfillment of the economic and cultural building program the Armenian SSR and its capital, Yerevan, have annually been designated winners of all-union socialist competition and awarded CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banners.

At the same time, if we critically assess the results of plan fulfillment we can also see a number of shortcomings in the work of industry, construction, agriculture and transport. The remarks made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the Central Committee plenum are very pertinent to our republic and to Yerevan.

We have failed to maintain the achievement of the first 3 years of the 5-year plan when the republic's capital had no laggard enterprises. This year a number of the city's industrial enterprises and associations are failing to cope with state plans and we must adopt, in conjunction with union ministries and departments, most resolute and immediate measures to ensure the fulfillment of the plan for the final year of the 5-year plan by all industrial enterprises. We are faced with the task of eliminating shortcomings in the matter of accelerating technical progress, introducing new equipment and advanced technology, improving labor productivity, promptly commissioning fixed capital and capacities and ensuring the fulfillment of all qualitative production indicators.

Comrades! While supporting the proposal on ratifying the state plan for economic and social development and the USSR state budget for 1981, submitted for examination by the USSR Surpeme Soviet, I would like to express a few thoughts and suggestions.

One of the main hindrances in work, leading to nonfulfillment of plans, is irregular material and technical supply. In addition to manifestations of poor state discipline and late deliveries of raw materials and complete sets of articles by certain organizations, there are also cases of lack of balance in plans and delays in the solution of important questions on the part of certain union ministries and departments. The USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry's Kirovokanskiy chemical fiber plant has been operating at half capacity for 2 years now. This is because the matter of sources of the basic raw material--cellulose acetate--has not been resolved. Consequently the plant is nowhere near fulfilling production and delivery plans and this means that a whole range of industrial enterprises in the republic and in the country as a whole are failing to fulfill the plan.

The situation is similar at the Yerevan Nairit Science-and-Production Association, which produces output of great importance to the national economy, where vast sums have been spent on commissioning new capacities but measures have not been taken to provide raw materials. The USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry must take immediate radical measures to solve questions relating to these and other enterprises in the republic.

In recent years the republic's national economy has had serious fuel supply difficulties. The lack of reliable gas supplies, especially in the winter, is disrupting industry's work and creating great difficulties for municipal and consumer services. Supplies of fuel oil to replace gas are incomplete and irregular because of the strain railroad transport is under. To stabilize fuel supplies in the republic we believe that this question must be examined at the USSR Gosplan and corresponding union organs and exhaustive measures must be taken.

The unsatisfactory national economic freight transportation situation is causing us considerable trouble. The situation is such that freight required by enterprises and organizations for their work very often arrives very late and the smooth functioning of collectives is disrupted. The picture is more or less the same when it comes to dispatching output. To the well-known shortcomings in railroad transport work we must add the inadequate throughput capacity of the lines feeding our republic via the Azerbaijan SSR. We think the question of commissioning an extra mainline should be specially examined by appropriate union organs.

There is another matter. Measures have been set for further developing and increasing the efficiency of irrigated farming in the Armenian SSR whose implementation will mean a considerable increase in agricultural output and improvement in food supplies for the population in the next few years. However, capital investments allocated for 1981 are clearly insufficient for the timely fulfillment of this program. We ask the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources to examine the question of increasing appropriations for these purposes. The republic has the construction capacities for this.

Comrade Deputies! This year--the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan, the year of active preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress--is significant for the working people of Soviet Armenia because in November they will celebrate the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Armenia and the formation of the Armenian Communist Party. When they look back over the ground they have covered the Armenian people are well aware that their national rebirth, the republic's magnificent achievements and its unprecedented surge toward the summit of socioeconomic progress would not have been possible had it not been for Great October, the wise Leninist nationalities policy of the CPSU and the fraternal assistance of the great Russian people and all USSR peoples.

Working people of Soviet Armenia are fully resolved to respond to the Communist Party's and Soviet state's concern with new labor achievements, to strive for the absolute fulfillment of plans for 1981--the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan--and to implement the decisions of the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress. [applause]

POWER MINISTRY WINTER PREPARATIONS 'PROCEEDING SLOWLY'

LD112330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Nov 80

[Commentary by Vasiliy Pavlovich Polenov, deputy editor of SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA]

[Text] The cold period is coming on. It is practically upon us. At industrial enterprises and in the municipal economies, intensive work is continuing so that all the sections of our national economy will have heat and electricity.

The miners of the Kuzbassugol Association and the Tulaugol Association, collectives of the Ukraine and a number of other associations are deeply in debt to the power generation workers of the country. This cannot fail to have an adverse effect on the fuel stocks for the power stations. The buildup of stocks is proceeding more slowly than planned. It is the duty of all these mining collectives to rectify the situation. However, it would not be true to consider that the fate of the winter power supplies now lies entirely in the hands of the miners. Much now also depends on the rail transportation workers too.

For three quarters the (?PS) detachments' deliveries to mines, opencast mines and concentration plants of wagons for loading were over 68,000 short. Great tasks also face the power generation workers themselves. There are power generation enterprises which have been certified as ready for the winter, even though their geographical situation does not involve shorter lines than most power systems. The collective of Kuzbassenergo has particularly distinguished itself. The power stations of this grid have in the main stockpiled sufficient reserves of fuel. They have overhauled 11 of 13 turbines.

Unfortunately, in the USSR Ministry of Power, far from all collectives are well organized. In recent months, some stations have ceased supplying current to the grids. This has occurred at Balakovo, Dzerzhinsk, Kuybyshev and Saratov. The power generation equipment servicing workers of the Ukraine have only completed just over 93 percent of their planned maintenance work. The power stations and grids of Glavuralenergo have only had 90 percent of the maintenance plan completed. For the USSR Ministry of Power as a whole, preparation for the winter peak load is proceeding very slowly.

TYUMEN OIL BOOSTS PERFORMANCE OF YAROSLAVL REFINERY

LD101629 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 6

[Report by V. Shchepotkin under the rubric "Information: Readers and IZVESTIYA and TASS correspondents report": "Tyumen Oil Has Come to Yaroslavl"]

[Text] The first tons of high-quality oil from Tyumenskaya Oblast's new fields have been conveyed to the installations of the Novo-Yaroslavskiy petroleum refinery through the Surgut-Polotsk transcontinental oil pipeline.

The gigantic pipeline, which has already traversed 12 of the 15 scheduled oblasts and republics, is impressive not only in terms of its capacity and size.

"It is also a construction project with a high concentration of resources," says G. Sudobin, USSR deputy minister of the construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises. "Despite the very complex working conditions, the oil pipeline was laid at twice the normal speed. This was helped to a considerable extent by the fact that the construction process proceeded at almost the same time as startup and installation work at the oil pumping stations.

"The new pipeline opens up the opportunity to supply Tyumen resources to a number of cities of the Non-Chernozem Zone directly along pipelines, thus forming a system similar to the unified power grid."

"In addition," S. Sosnovtsev, deputy chairman of the oblispolkom, relates, "the reliability of raw material supplies to the Novo-Yaroslavskiy refinery is increased. And this is particularly important if you consider that the plant is one of the largest petroleum refineries in Europe."

One of the largest and, it should be added, one of the most advanced in its sector. For a number of years now work has been underway here on the comprehensive modernization of the refinery and the speediest startup of newly commissioned capacities. Suffice it to say that the Novo-Yaroslavskiy refinery now produces a little over 80 percent more output than 10 years ago.

GOSSNAB DEPUTY CHAIRMAN VIEWS ESTONIAN FUEL, ENERGY PROJECTS

LD101727 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 4 Nov 80 p 1

[ETA report: "Stay in Republic"]

[Text] G. Ivanovskiy, deputy chairman of the USSR Gossnab, was in our republic 30 October through 1 November. He familiarized himself with the activities of the Estonian SSR Gossnab and the Estonian SSR State Committee for Petroleum Products, examined questions of ensuring the stable working of the republic's fuel and energy complex and visited a number of production projects in Tallinn and Pyarnu.

G. Ivanovskiy was received by K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, Participating in the talks were V. Kyao, secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee; A. Tregubov, deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers; E. Toots, chairman of the Estonian SSR Gossnab, and Yu. Vyrk, chairman of the Estonian SSR State Committee for Petroleum Products.

BRIEFS

NEW OIL PIPELINE--On the eve of the 63d October anniversary the Samgoribatumi oil pipeline has been put into operation. It originates in the Samgori steppe where in 1975 an oil deposit was discovered. The total length of the pipeline through which oil is already reaching the Batumi oil refinery is 425 km. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2105 GMT 6 Nov 80 LD]

NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION--This year 500 million cubic meters of natural gas has been extracted above plan from the Medvezhye deposit. This is the result of the successful commencement of operations at the Nadym sector. Tyumengazprom Association has now completed the drafting of the general plan for the development of gas industry in the oblast. Urengoy deposit will reach rated capacity ahead of schedule next year. Work at the Yambur deposit will commence. This will make it possible for the West Siberian field to provide the entire increase in Soviet gas extraction next year. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2304 GMT 8 Nov 80 LD]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR 10-11 NOV

LD110524/LD120116 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 10 and 11 November. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

10 November

Chimkentskaya Oblast has delivered 341,000 tons of cotton to procurement points. More than 227,000 tons--70 percent--were machine-picked. The 1980 socialist pledges and 5-year target for sales to the state of grain, vegetables, potatoes, grapes and cucurbits have been successfully fulfilled. (0700 GMT)

The size of the cotton harvest is unprecedented--approximately 9,700,000 tons have been gathered to date. Of that some 900,000 tons were of the fine-fiber variety. On the whole, the cotton harvested is of high quality; three-fourths of the amount picked is of the finest quality. The cotton harvest is now coming to an end. Uzbekistan has also had a good cotton harvest, selling more than 6 million tons to the state for the first time. Uzbekistan has sold 1 million tons of grain to the state this year, the highest ever for the republic. This year more than 800,000 hectares of winter wheat and barley will be grown in Uzbekistan. Grain crops have been sown on 80 percent of the area in Kashkadarinskaya Oblast. Most of the Ukraine was covered with snow during the first days of this month, which held up autumn work. However, in a number of places it has stopped snowing in fields where beets are growing. The immediate and most important task is to save the beets. Feeding the cattle is now the main concern in the countryside. There are greater feed reserves than in previous years. Coarse fodder is almost 12 million tons above last year's level. The soybean crop in the Ukraine has increased tenfold during the current 5-year plan and now occupies more than 90,000 hectares. In Kirgizia coarse fodder and silage production has increased by 800,000 tons during this 5-year plan, and vitamin meal and concentrates production has increased as well. Winter crops have been sown in the USSR as a whole on more than 38 million hectares, fulfilling the plan by 92 percent; winter fallow has been plowed on 101,000 hectares, which is approximately 90 percent of the total. (0930 GMT)

Plowing was completed in Kazakhstan today in spite of the bad weather. Farmers have plowed 18,500,000 hectares. (1200 GMT)

11 November

Cotton harvesting is continuing in Tadzhikistan. To date 990,000 tons of raw cotton have been delivered to procurement points. (0000 GMT)

Dagestanskaya, Checheno-Ingushskaya, Kabardino-Balkarskaya and Severo-Osetinskaya oblasts have had good harvests, and the annual plan for sales of grain, vegetables, potatoes and fruit has been fulfilled. Some 659,000 tons of grain have been delivered. (1600 GMT)

RASHIDOV ATTENDS HARVEST FESTIVAL IN TASHKENT

LD082120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 8 Nov 80

[Excerpts] A harvest festival marking the completion of the agricultural year took place in Tashkent today. Present at the festival was Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.